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Part One
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HANNIGAN HOME BESIEGED

More than 5,000 Crowded Around David at His Father's Funeral.

HANDS THRUST INTO HIS CARRIAGE

Policemen Could Not Stop the Shouting, Morbid Mob—The Old Man Buried Beside His Daughter Loretta.

William Hannigan, the father of David F. Hannigan, who was acquitted last Friday, on the ground of insanity, of the killing of Solomon H. Mann, was buried yesterday afternoon. It had been announced that the body would be taken from the house, 403 West Fifty-fifth Street, at 1 o'clock, but the funeral party did not start until after 2 o'clock.

In accordance with the order of Justice Ingraham, David F. Hannigan was allowed to be present. He was taken from the Tombs to the house in a carriage at 9 o'clock in the morning. Deputy Sheriffs Daniel J. Kelly and A. J. McGurney and Deputy Keeper Shannon accompanied him.

His brother "Jack" was awaiting him at the door of the house, and the two embraced. Then David entered the house, and the first persons he saw were his devoted wife and their thirteen-months-old boy. He kissed them both tenderly, and there were tears in the eyes of every person who witnessed the meeting.

David then ascended the stairs slowly and went into the room where lay, almost hidden by wreaths and cut flowers, the body of his father. There was a smile on the old man's lips, as if he had died peacefully, confident of his boy's acquittal. The son looked on his father's face a moment and then dropped on his knees beside the casket and offered up a silent prayer.

The crowd in the meantime had begun to gather in front of the house. About a thousand persons were present at 11 o'clock. Another hour saw at least 5,000 gathered, the number constantly increasing. The police evidently did not expect much of a crowd and had taken no precautions to keep order. There were two policemen in front of the house at 12:30. They came from the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The crowd by 1 o'clock had assumed enormous proportions and extended from Ninth Avenue nearly to Tenth Avenue. The people got up on the roofs of the houses, on the neighboring stoops, and on anything and everything that would give them a point of vantage. The two policemen were, of course, useless in such an emergency. Finally a Roundsman sent for reinforcements, and three more men arrived from the station.

The reinforcements did not improve matters a bit. By main force the carriages containing the friends of the family got through the crowd, and the scene was anything but edifying. Great surprise was felt that Capt. Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had not made better arrangements. A great number of young boys and girls were present, and they did not show the slightest decorum, but yelled and shouted as the carriages forced their way through the mass of people. The friends and relatives of the family and the family itself had to listen to this shouting every time the door of the Hannigan house was opened.

Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel for David Hannigan, arrived at the house about 1 o'clock. He was warmly greeted by David and the rest of the family. Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, who was associated with Mr. Brooke, and Charles Lex Brooke and Lawyer Clegg, who were associated counsel for the defense, also visited the house.

Father Menton of the Paulist Church read the prayers for the dead. All the members of the family were present.

Mrs. Hannigan, the wife of the old man, was completely prostrated, but David, although he appeared to be suffering from a terrible nervous strain, bore up very well. When the services were over the coffin was placed in the hearse. The police several times charged upon the crowd who had swarmed up to the doors, and did their best to keep a clear passage.

All eyes were now looking for the unhappy son, and a fierce rush was made to see the man who shot Solomon H. Mann. David Hannigan, looking very pale, with his eyes cast down, appeared at the door. "There he is!" "There he is!" was shouted immediately by the crowd. The few policemen again fought back the crowd, but it was of no avail, as it surged to the carriage door and locked the way. The women were especially anxious to see Hannigan, and fought like tigresses for a good position. Just as he was entering the carriage somebody raised a cheer for him, and it was given with a will. David's wife and her baby came next, and took a seat beside him. Deputy Sheriff McGurney and Deputy Keeper Shannon also took seats in the carriage.

Then the driver cracked his whip and the carriage started. The crowd, with a fierce yell, followed it, and many persons tried to shake hands with David through the window.

The next carriage drew up to the pavement, and old Mrs. Hannigan appeared at the door. The old lady looked as if she was going to collapse any moment. She is almost totally blind, and had to be assisted to the carriage by her two daughters, Miss Mary Hannigan and Mrs. McGowan. On all sides could be heard murmurs of sympathy as the old woman took her seat. The crowd surged around her carriage also, and pursued it up the street.

"Jack" Hannigan and other relatives occupied another carriage, and the crowd also sympathized with them. In all, about seventy carriages followed the body to Calvary Cemetery, where it was placed in the plot where the daughter, Loretta Hannigan, was buried.

David was brought back to the Tombs Prison last night, and will be sent by Justice Ingraham, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, to an insane asylum today or to-morrow. The jury declared Hannigan was insane when he killed Mann.

It is presumed by counsel for the defense that Hannigan will be kept in the asylum only a few days, when he will be discharged as sane. He may be sent to the State Insane Asylum, at either Utica or Poughkeepsie.

ANOTHER COMET DISCOVERED

Mr. Brooks of New-York Saw It First Friday Morning.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 24.—A comet was discovered by Mr. Brooks of New-York on Friday morning. It was observed at Lick Observatory Saturday morning, and its place determined and telegraphed to the central station for distribution to other observatories.

The object is quite large, without a tail, but is not visible to the naked eye. It is now in the constellation Hydra, moving rapidly northwest at the rate of four degrees per day. Prof. Campbell finds that the spectrum is of the usual type, owing to the presence of incandescent nitrogen and carbon. Perrin's comet has been observed here by Prof. Aitken every morning except Monday since the discovery. The tail at the present time is increasing in length at the rate of about 1,000,000 miles per day. With the aid of a photograph taken by Mr. Colton on Saturday morning, the computed length of the visible tail was found to be at least 10,000,000 miles.

Her Diamond Earrings Stolen.

Mary Schmitz of 109 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street placed a pair of diamond earrings worth $75 under her pillow Thursday night. The next morning she forgot the earrings. Later in the day Joseph Reilly, twenty-four years old, of 2,435 Eighth Avenue, and Thomas Sullivan, twenty-two years old, of 2,472 Eighth Avenue, relaid a carpet in Miss Schmitz's bedroom. After the men left the house, the earrings could not be found. Both men were arrested. In the Harlem Court yesterday the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Magistrate Brann held them in $2,000 bail for trial.

MR. REED AT LAST IN WASHINGTON

Friends of Candidate Henderson Hope He Will Help Him Break Up the Alleged Quay "Combine."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Ex-Speaker Reed arrived here to-night and is once more in his old rooms, in the Shoreham. Rather, he was assigned to the rooms, for, according to reports received from messages and cards sent to him soon after his arrival, he was not there, and he continued to be not there with such persistency that it became evident that, either because it was Sunday, or because Mr. Reed was fatigued from travel, or was inclined to reflect a day or two before conversing with the public through the newspapers, he manifested a determination to be out of sight.

The candidates for offices in the House have not yet learned that Mr. Reed is here. He is not likely to interest himself in any of the scrambles for "pie." The members who do not quite approve of the so-called Quay "combine"—according to the scheme of which McDowell of Pennsylvania would be made Clerk, Glenn of New-York Doorkeeper, and Russell of Missouri Sergeant at Arms—hope that Mr. Reed may strengthen his disavowal of obligation to the "combine" by expressing some interest in the success of Henderson of Illinois for Clerk.

The combination appears to be stronger than was believed at first. McDowell cultivated his chances last Winter and Spring while in the House, and the promises made to him are holding very well. Quay's name has been used, probably by the parties in the combination, to increase interest in the enterprise. There may be other justification for it, but it has not been shown. The strength of the alliance can be understood when it is said that McDowell started in with the solid Pennsylvania delegation, Glenn was able to secure the New-York delegation of twenty-nine Republican members, and Russell of Missouri, assured of the ten Republicans of that State, managed to agree with the other two to join forces. New-Jersey, with eight votes, is ready to join. Minnesota, with seven votes, and Kansas, with Fisher as candidate for Chaplain, with at least two votes. This gives the combination led by McDowell something like eighty to eighty-five votes.

The candidates to be elected must have 122 votes each. It is evident that if a movement for ex-Representative Henderson of Illinois for Clerk is to succeed, it must break up the combination. Mr. Henderson is a dignified gentleman of high character, poor at the end of ten years of Congressional service. McDowell has had one term of service and is inconspicuous. But he was earlier in the fight than his opponent, and he has devoted himself to the business of getting elected with all the persistency and businesslike thoroughness of a politician.

Mr. Reed hardly can be expected to take part in this contest, although the opponents of any combination have been talking as if they relied upon his coming to break up what is described by the weaker group as a "sectional arrangement." Some sort of arrangement is conceded to be wise, if not necessary, and the men who have effected one are confident that it will win.

SEAL PUPS STARVE TO DEATH

Twenty-Seven Thousand Corpses Found this Fall—Hunters Had Killed Off the Mothers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The revenue cutter Bear, the last Government vessel to leave Bering Sea this Fall, brought some startling evidence of the effect of pelagic sealing on the Pribilof, or Seal, Islands.

In accordance with the findings of the Paris arbitration, schooners are permitted to hunt seals in Bering Sea with spears, in a zone sixty miles around the islands, after the 1st of August. This gives them about five weeks of good sealing. It was thought that confining sealing schooners to spears and reducing the season to practically five or six weeks would put a stop to the slaughter in Bering Sea, and allow the herd to recuperate. Not less than sixty schooners began hunting in Bering Sea Aug 1, and captured nearly 40,000 pelts, about 80 per cent. of which were from females.

This, however, does not show the full extent of the injury done. The seal pups are dependent on their mother's milk for the first four or five months of existence, and without it the little creatures must suffer the lingering death of starvation.

Acting under instructions of their respective superiors, both resident Treasury officers and agents of the North American Commercial Company made careful count of the dead pups found at the close of the season, when the sealing schooners had left the sea. The census, which was just completed when the Bear left, reached 27,000. It did not include those in the last stages of starvation.

The same conditions prevailed last year, but the count then was made with less exactness on account of snow.

The actual pecuniary loss to the United States and the commercial world by this waste of animal life will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The United States, which never has allowed the molestation of seals on breeding grounds, or the killing of females on land, made a puny effort last year to stay the slaughter going on by limiting the land killing to 15,000 immature males, but as this simply gave the hunters so much additional prey, it is questionable if in the light of existing conditions and the reports of Treasury officials, further restraint will be exercised, especially as a request made last January by the United States to Great Britain for greater protection to the seals has been practically ignored.

ACTORS STRANDED AT ST. PAUL

The "At Fort Bliss" Company Goes to Pieces Because of Lack of Cash.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—Miss Emily Edwards, Carl Wilber, Miss Georgia Welles, Miss Lois Clark, Charles S. Titus, Percy Bowles, Henry Simon, Edward Holloway and Wilbur N. Roe, all the members of the "At Fort Bliss" company except Manager Henry Edwards of New-York, are stranded here at the Metropolitan Hotel, where their baggage and scenery are being held for board.

The "At Fort Bliss" company left New-York five weeks ago, its last stand being Erie, Penn., from which point it came to St. Paul to meet bookings from here to the Pacific coast. Manager Edwards paid $200 for excursion rate transportation over the Northern Pacific, and, finding himself out of money, telegraphed the company's backer at New-York for more. The latter did not respond.

Miss Edwards, the leading lady, announced this evening that she had secured another engagement in Chicago, but the other members of the company are considerably cast down.

Miss Strocker's Insane Story.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The woman who jumped from a Brooklyn annex ferryboat last night recovered consciousness early this morning. She said she was Mary Strocker, thirty years old.

She was employed, she said, by the family of R. L. Simons, 3,429 South Park Avenue, Chicago. A young son of Mr. Simons, named Leonard, wanted to kill her, she said, and to escape him she came to this city. She is undoubtedly insane.

Miss Strocker will be held until her friends can be found and her sanity inquired into.

Thinks His Daughter Has Eloped.

STAPLETON, S. I., Nov. 24.—Michael Boylan of 140 New-York Avenue, Clifton, is looking for his daughter, Miss Maggie Boylan, nineteen years old, who has been missing from her home since last Thursday, and who, he thinks, has eloped with John Kennedy, who, until Thursday, was a brakeman on the Rapid Transit Railroad.

Mr. Boylan is an engineer on the Rapid Transit Ferry, and is a respected citizen of Clifton.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

If you want your new flat or house to be artistic and fitted up-to-date, go to 46 West 22d St.—Adv.

TILLIE STERN A HEROINE

Rescued Her Invalid Mother and a Baby from a Burning Building.

RAN THROUGH SMOKE-FILLED HALLS

After Saving the Child She Was Forced to Take the Invalid Down a Fire Escape—The Property Loss Small.

A fire at 513 East Eighty-fifth Street yesterday forenoon destroyed nearly $1,000 worth of property and frightened the tenants of adjoining flathouses so that they rushed into the street. The fire started in the cellar and was not discovered until smoke suddenly filled the hallways.

All the tenants got out either by rushing through the smoke or by climbing down fire-escapes. A woman just out of her teens did all the rescuing by carrying her invalid mother and a neighbor's child to the street.

Miss Tillie Stern lives with her widowed mother on the second floor of the house that was on fire. She went yesterday morning to Mrs. Speckmeister's apartment, on the fourth floor, and took that woman's eighteen months' old girl baby, Hortense, to her mother's rooms. Miss Stern went, about 10:30 o'clock, to a store on the nearest corner, leaving the baby playing in the parlor, where Mrs. Stern was lying on a couch.

While she was gone the fire started. It was discovered by Charles Roder, the janitor, who saw smoke pouring out of the speaking tubes at the lower entrance. He alarmed the tenants, who hurried down to the street. Mrs. Stern, in her second-floor apartment, was forgotten.

Miss Tillie Stern returned from the store and found a dozen neighbors on the sidewalk and the fire already showing from a fourth-floor window. Mrs. Speckmeister was in the company. She had trusted all along that Miss Stern had her baby.

When she saw that the young woman had not Hortense, and was evidently returning from outside somewhere, she ran to her and wanted to know where the child was. Miss Stern replied that she had left Hortense with Mrs. Stern in the building, and if somebody had not taken them out they were there still.

She learned in an instant that her mother had not been rescued, and she darted into the burning hallway and up stairs. The doors to rooms between the parlor of the Stern apartment and the hall had all been closed, and Mrs. Stern was in ignorance of her danger. Miss Stern hurried in, and, catching up the baby, dashed back through the hall with it. Mrs. Speckmeister was hysterical on the street below.

The young woman made a second trip, and, as the hallways were too hot for going through, half carried and half led her mother out through a front window and down a fire-escape. She was assisted when half way down by firemen who had just arrived.

The fire had probably started from a match dropped in the cellar. The flames ran rapidly up a dumbwaiter shaft to August Gueger's apartment on the top floor, where they did the most damage. The cellar fire was quickly extinguished by two streams of water through a cellar pipe with extension nozzle. The fire up stairs was not controlled till $800 worth of damage had been done to the building and nearly $100 to Mr. Gueger's furniture.

$40,000 FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Grain Elevator and Storehouse Burned —Shipyards in Danger.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Nov. 24.—Fire at 6:45 o'clock this evening destroyed the elevator and a storage building of the Staten Island Milling and Elevator Company on the water front opposite the railroad station. The damage is about $40,000.

The storage building, a two-story structure 150x200 feet, stood between the elevator and the street. It was filled to its utmost capacity with hay and grain. Closely adjoining it is the large brick mill of the Jewett White Lead Company, and the shipyards of Williams, Burlee & Co., and John H. Starin. The flames quickly communicated to the storage building and the whole was a mass of flames in ten minutes after the first alarm. The twenty companies of the local Fire Department were assisted in fighting the fire by Standard Oil and Pennsylvania railroad tugboats equipped with powerful fire pumps.

At first the wind carried the flames directly against the White Lead Company's mill and it was several times on fire, so that it seemed impossible to save it. Fortunately the wind changed and only a small frame structure on that company's property was lost. The change of the wind carried the sparks over a thickly built up portion of the village and toward the shipyards. At Williams, Burlee & Co.'s dock lay the excursion steamer James H. Worthley, which caught fire, but was towed to a place of safety, where the flames were extinguished with slight damage.

At Starin's yard were eight of his excursion fleet, laid up for the Winter. Employes were hastily summoned and steam was made on the boats, but it was found unnecessary to move them away. Many buildings in the vicinity caught fire from the big sparks, but these small blazes were quickly extinguished.

The elevator and storage building were owned by William J. Quinlan, and his loss on buildings and machinery is placed at $20,000. The property was leased by the milling company, in which Brady Brothers of Bayonne are the principal partners. Their loss is estimated at $15,000, and the loss of the Jewett White Lead Company, and Williams, Burlee & Co., is estimated to be at least $5,000.

HUNG BY HIS FEET FROM A TRESTLE

A Citizen of New-Jersey Rescued from a Queer Predicament.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 24.—H. G. Lambert and W. L. Baldwin of Arlington, while driving through this place this afternoon near the railroad trestle, heard a man cry for help. Upon looking up they saw a man hanging by his feet from the trestle.

They went to his assistance, but found that they could not reach him. They unharnessed their horse and lowered part of the harness to him so that they could pull him up. They succeeded after considerable work in getting him out of his dangerous position.

Had he fallen to the ground he would have been killed. They had just taken him from the top of the trestle when a train passed. He was intoxicated and gave his name as John Cameron of New Street, Belleville.

A Hunter Wounded by a Companion.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 24.—J. Vone Emmons, Secretary of the Central Gun Club of this place, in company with his brother, Jacob, and John Thompson of Colt's Neck, went hunting yesterday near Red Bank. The party started a flock of quails. Vone Emmons was with his brother in the meadows, within a few yards of where the quails arose. Thompson was on the bank, and did not see his companion. He fired into the flock, a portion of the load striking Vone Emmons in the face. He was not fatally wounded.

Services at the McAuley Mission.

Many converts of the old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission attended the twenty-third anniversary services held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Mission House, 316 Water Street. The collection amounted to $600. The mission needs more.

R. Fulton Cutting presided at the afternoon meeting, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. C. Howell. In the evening W. T. Wardwell presided.

MEETING OF STRIKING HOUSESMITHS.

Encouraging Reports Received, and Assistance Promised—Plans to Continue the Strike.

The delegates to the Central Labor Union were somewhat surprised yesterday afternoon when they saw a policeman stationed at the door of Clarendon Hall. There has not been trouble at a meeting of the Central Labor Union since the Socialist element tried to capture the organization some years ago and was repulsed. It was understood, however, that the policeman was there to prevent any disturbance among the striking housesmiths, who were holding an excited mass meeting in the same building, as some one had reported at Police Headquarters that a riot was imminent among them.

The housesmiths had assembled in response to a red-letter call. President Lary, in a brief address, congratulated them on their pluck and endurance in standing out for what he said were their rights. He said: "This meeting shows that after a week the spirit of the housesmiths is unchanged, and the chances of success look brighter and brighter every day. The employers threaten to fill our places with non-union men. Let them find the men, if they can. I can't see where they are to come from."

Among other speakers were Delegates Hoadley of the electrical workers, Fitzgerald of the marble workers, and Miss Florence Fairview, the woman suffragist.

Delegate Ivory of the electrical workers called attention to the building disaster in West Third Street, and said that, through the use of improper material and the reckless disregard for human life by employers and officials, the main pillar in that building collapsed, and seventeen workmen lost their lives.

The pickets and walking delegates reported that work on the buildings on which strikers were employed was stopped as effectually as on the first day of the strike. The firms of J. B. & J. M. Cornell and of Milliken Brothers had been sending their agents everywhere for men to take the places of the strikers, but had not been successful.

Further arrangements were made to keep a watch on the buildings during the week. It was said that the Board of Walking Delegates will hold a special meeting to-day to take measures to have all buildings watched and order sympathetic strikes whenever any attempt is made to employ non-union housesmiths.

It was also said the organized housesmiths will take advantage of their leisure during the strike to inspect the iron beams put up in buildings, and they will promptly report to the Building Department when they find flaws in any beam.

SPENT THE NIGHT ON A STEAMER

Fifty Passengers on the Mary Patten Unable to Reach Their Homes—The Vessel Aground.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 24.—The steamer Mary Patten of the New-York and Long Branch Line grounded at 6 o'clock last night in the Shrewsbury River. Fifty passengers spent the night in the cabin. The Mary Patten left the Jane Street Wharf, in New-York, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon under command of Capt. Robert Lewis. The boat's destination was Branchport. The Patten landed four passengers and freight at Little Silver, and it was after it had gone a short distance from the Little Silver dock that Capt. Lewis lost his bearings, and missed the channel, landing the steamer on Cooksedge Flat, where she now lies.

All on board were compelled to stay there for the night, hungry and dry. The passengers made a demand for something to eat from the persons in charge of the steamer, but were refused. Another demand was made early this morning, and breakfast was served to all.

Among the passengers were two old colored women, who became alarmed shortly after the boat had grounded. One of them got down upon her knees in the presence of the other passengers, and prayed earnestly for the safe landing of the steamer. Both colored women then sang "Pull for the Shore."

Two rowboats were lowered this morning, and passengers were taken to their destination—some to Pleasure Bay and others to Branchport.

The stranding of the Patten caused great uneasiness among the relatives and friends of those on board of her, but nothing could be learned of the whereabouts of the stranded steamer until early this morning.

BOY KILLED BY HIS COUSIN

Grocer Hake's Son and Nephew Struggled for a Gun, It Exploded, and the Nephew Is Dead.

While Joseph Hake, Jr., fourteen years old, and August Legge, seventeen years old, cousins, were wrestling for the possession of a gun yesterday in the grocery store of the former's father, 661 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, the gun exploded. The charge entered the forehead of Legge and killed him. Hake was arrested on a charge of homicide.

August Legge was working in the rear of the store yesterday afternoon, when young Hake entered. He wanted his football. While looking for it he found a gun, and picked it up. Legge, knowing it to be loaded, attempted to take it from Joseph.

The two boys then began a struggle to gain possession of the gun. While they were scrambling over the sanded floor Mr. Hake was standing in front of the store. He heard them, but paid no attention, believing they were simply in fun.

When he heard the explosion he ran to the rear of the store, and found his nephew lying on the floor, with a wound in his forehead, and his son Joseph standing transfixed over his cousin's body, still in possession of the gun. An ambulance surgeon said death must have been instantaneous.

Young Hake was then taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station House, where he was locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquiry.

Legge recently came from Germany, where his parents live.

THE ENROLLMENT A FARCE, THEY SAY

Many Republicans Knew Not Where to Go—Platt and Lauterbach Consult.

Political gossip among local Republican politicians yesterday was confined chiefly to the alleged farcical enrollment of Republicans in this city, which took place Saturday night, preparatory to the Republican primaries, which are to be held Dec. 10.

The Platt-Lauterbach faction, it is alleged, so arranged matters that the places of enrollment were not known to many anti-machine Republicans, who thus were deprived of their right to be enrolled. Considerable interest is manifested as to the figures of the enrollment, which are to be made public to-day.

Edward Lauterbach was the principal caller on Mr. Platt yesterday. They remained closeted for a long while.

Bark Europea Abandoned at Sea.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Nov. 24.—The British bark Forfarshire arrived here yesterday, 157 days from Antwerp. She reports that on Sept. 7 she sighted the British bark Europea, from Keith, Scotland, for San Francisco, coal laden, flying signals of distress. Fire had broken out in the hold of the Europea from spontaneous combustion the day before, and it was impossible to put it out. Capt. Jepsen and the crew of twenty-six men were transferred to the Forfarshire, and the Europea was left to her fate. The double crew had exhausted the water supply on the Forfarshire Oct. 1, and she put in at Concepcion, Chile, to replenish. The crew of the Europea was disembarked at that port, and on Oct. 4 the Forfarshire cleared for Santa Monica.

Report that a Steamer Is Ashore.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 24.—A steamer is reported ashore on the southern coast, but, the telegraph lines being interrupted owing to a storm, it is impossible to verify the report to-night.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets. 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

POPE'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Head of the Catholic Church Suffering from Rheum.

CONCERN FELT AT THE VATICAN

Leo Attends Mass, and Is Then Compelled to Go to Bed—His Illness Caused by Cold Weather.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch received by the Central News this evening from Rome says that the Pope's condition is more serious than it was this morning, and that some concern is expressed among the Vatican officials.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Pope attended mass to-day in his private chapel, but afterward, acting on the advice of Dr. Lapponi, he went to bed. The representative in this city of The United Press learns that the Pope is suffering from an attack of rheum. Dr. Lapponi, his body physician, is in attendance upon him. His secretaries were engaged at the Vatican this morning, as usual.

It is known that the Pope's health has been failing for several months. Two weeks ago the persons about him observed that he was breaking down, and considerable alarm was felt over his condition.

The Pope himself thinks he cannot last much longer. Recently he stated that his vital powers were waning. On the 13th of the present month His Holiness was stricken with a cold, and it was announced that he would give no more audiences for the time being.

Leo is eighty-five years old, and his cold proved severe, resulting in a disease called rheum. This is similar to influenza, there being irritating discharges from the nose and eyes.

The recent cold weather has aggravated the Pope's illness.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Journal des Débats from Rome ascribes the Pope's illness to the sudden coldness of the weather. His Holiness is now confined to his bed.

PREACHER DENOUNCES A WOMAN

The Rev. Dr. Graw of Camden Indignant Because Miss Mead Teaches Children How to Dance.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 24.—Some of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church are astonished because of the denunciation of a young woman by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Graw, pastor of the church. The young woman's offense consisted of teaching her younger sister and several of her girl friends the art of dancing.

Miss Carrie Mead is one of the members of the church. A few weeks ago her sister Edna, fifteen years old, asked Miss Carrie to teach her and one or two of her young friends to dance. Miss Mead consented, and the dancing lessons began. Last Sunday night, Miss Mead accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Murray, the parents of one of the young girls she is teaching, to the First Church, and had the misfortune of hearing herself denounced. In the course of a sermon directed against the theatre and dancing and other alleged evils, the Rev. Dr. Graw said he had heard of a young lady who had formed a dancing class, and was taking the pure and innocent children of the Sunday school and teaching them the "terrible thing." He likened such a young lady to the tiger, with its soft, smooth fur, and its deadly claws lurking beneath. Continuing on this line, the preacher said: "If that young lady is in the congregation, all I have to say is that she is a fool."

Miss Mead was so astounded that she could scarcely speak after the meeting, but since then her brother, Alfred Mead, has taken the matter up and says Dr. Graw has not heard the last of it by any means.

The preacher said he had no apology to make. At a public meeting in Camden Thursday night last, Dr. Graw took occasion to speak of the incident. He said he had been called upon and told that he had made an error, "but so long as I live," he said, "I shall preach the truth."

TWO WOMEN DIE OF HEART DISEASE

One Stricken in a Brooklyn Church, the Other in the Street.

Mrs. Margaret Farrell, seventy-two years old, of 289 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, attended mass in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Sackett and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. During the services she was taken with a fainting spell and some of the parishioners carried her out. She sat on the stone steps and said she was dying.

One of the priests of the parish administered the last rites of the Church, and Mrs. Farrell died in a few minutes. A physician said that death was due to heart disease.

A woman was taken ill in front of 282 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Childs Burnett, who lives at that place obtained a chair for her. The woman fell back in the chair and died within a few minutes. A physician who was summoned said death was due to heart disease.

The body was taken to the Gates Avenue Station. The woman, whose name is not known, is described as being 5 feet 7 inches in height, sixty years old, with gray hair. She wore a dark dress, with cape and bonnet.

Machinery Causes a Riot.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The introduction of machinery in La Ferme cigarette factory led to a serious riot Saturday. The employes, who believed that the use of machinery would throw many of them out of work, smashed the machines and hurled the fragments out of the windows. They also threw a large quantity of cigarettes and unmanufactured tobacco into the streets. The police, aided by firemen, and headed by the prefects, suppressed the riot and arrested a great number of the employes and their sympathizers, who aided them in the demolition of the machinery and the destruction of other property.

Children Die of Diphtheria.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 24.—Two of the three children in the family of Warren D. Brand of Oakhurst that were stricken with diphtheria three days ago have died. The first death occurred Friday. To-day the youngest child, three years old, died. In this city six cases are reported in two families.

Fatal Fall from a Gallery.

John Lind, sixty-five years old, of 10 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, sexton of St. Peter's Reformed Church, Scholes Street and Union Avenue, while closing the church, about 10 o'clock last night, fell from the gallery, and received injuries from which he died in a few minutes. The pastor of the church is the Rev. J. C. Schmidt.

Burned to Death in a Hotel.

NORTH STRAFFORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—The Willard House, the Twohey Block, and several dwellings were burned to-night. Joseph Beilley, who was sick in bed at the Willard House, lost his life. Several persons were badly burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Loss, $35,000.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Herman Hattenhorst, Brooklyn Boxing Teacher, Shoots His Children and Then Kills Himself.

Herman Hattenhorst, who kept a boxing academy at 1,295 Broadway, Brooklyn, and lived at 1,103 Greene Avenue, shot and killed his two children yesterday.

Then he killed himself.

The children were seen to enter the boxing academy about 4 o'clock P. M.

The three bodies were found at midnight.

DUMAS'S DEATH REPORTED

Rumor that the Noted French Author Is No More—Had Been in Poor Health for Several Years.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It was rumored at midnight that Alexandre Dumas, the distinguished author, was dead.

The report has not been confirmed.

It is known that M. Dumas's condition was desperate.

The author was seventy-one years old at his last birthday. His health for the last twelve years had been poor, and for several months past his friends have been anxious regarding his health.

AMERICANS THOUGHT TO BE LOST

The Ship Belle O'Brien Believed to Have Gone Down with Her Captain and Fifteen Others.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The chief officer and five of the crew of the American ship Belle O'Brien, Capt. Colley, from San Francisco June 19 for Queenstown, have landed in a small boat at Kerry Head, south of the entrance to the River Shannon, Ireland.

They were in an exhausted condition when they reached the shore. The chief officer, after he had somewhat recovered, reported that he and the men with him left the ship Nov. 18. She was then 130 miles northnorthwest of Kerry Head. Three other men embarked in the long boat, but were lost sight of shortly after leaving the ship.

Capt. Colley, his wife, and fourteen of the crew were left on board the ship, which was making water fast. It is believed that the vessel has foundered.

RAID ON A SPIRITUALIST SEANCE

Mrs. Chadwick Proved a Fleshly "Spirit"—Arrest Resisted with a Hatchet by Dr. Rogers.

Central Office detectives last night arrested Dr. Henry R. Rogers, a pretended Spiritualist, and his accomplice, Mathilda Chadwick, at a séance at their house, 100 West Seventy-sixth Street, and they are locked up at Police Headquarters with Elias Whitmore, an old man living at 232 Madison Street, Brooklyn, who attempted to rescue Mrs. Chadwick, the "spirit," when she was seen.

The prisoners were arrested on the complaint of Neil Gerard of 232 East Eleventh Street, who charges them with obtaining $1, the admission fee to the séance, by false pretenses.

Detectives Brown and Frye attended the so-called séance with Mr. Gerard. They had a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane on Thursday.

Gerard asked for his sister's ghost. A white-robed figure appeared and said it was the ghost.

"Are you Emma?" asked Gerard.

"Yes; I'm Emma."

Detective Frye grabbed the ghost and Brown at the same time caught Dr. Rogers. The latter seized a hatchet and tried to hit the detective, but missed him. Then it was that old man Whitmore tried to rescue the "spirit" and was arrested.

This Spiritualistic combination used to be at Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. Mr. Yost, the typewriter inventor, was a regular frequenter of this place. It was at his expense that the rooms were furnished in black velvet upholstery. Yost died four months ago.

The combination has operated in other cities and swindled extensively, it is said.

ALLEGED FAULTS THE MAINE

Reported that She Is to be Overhauled at the Newport Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—The cruiser Maine, which yesterday left here for Portland, where she will receive her silver service, will return here on Friday.

It is said to-night that there are faults in the ship's construction, and that a general overhauling will be made here by the torpedo station force.

Those connected with the station refuse to be interviewed on the subject. The Maine was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

EARTHQUAKE IN CITY OF MEXICO

Severe Shocks Felt and Four Houses Are Shaken Down.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 24.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt in this city yesterday. Numerous water pipes were burst and four adobe houses in a suburb fell. The first shock was from east to west, as indicated by the seismograph at the National Meteorological Bureau.

Afterward the direction of the needle changed, making a flattened ellipse tracing in the sand, its direction being northeast and west-southwest; duration, 12 seconds.

Manchester Martyrs Honored.

The spacious fifth-floor hall in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, was too small to hold all those who desired to attend the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Manchester martyrs, held under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael last night.

Mr. Malby's View on Excise.

Senator-elect George R. Malby when asked about an excise bill, yesterday, said that as yet none had been formed.

"Personally," he added, "I favor a bill which will double the present license and lessen the number of saloons."

Ex-Gov. Woodson of Missouri Ill.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 24.—Ex-Gov. Silas Woodson is in a precarious condition at his home, east of town. He took a severe cold a few days since, which has developed into pneumonia. Considering his advanced age, it is believed he cannot recover.

Saw an Abandoned Schooner.

The steamship Maasdam, which arrived last night from Rotterdam, reported passing on Nov. 16 the small schooner Modus Vivendi, abandoned. The schooner hails from St. John's, N. F. She appeared to have been recently abandoned.

Prof. Adler's Introductory Talk.

Prof. Felix Adler will next Sunday, in Carnegie Music Hall, deliver a lecture on "Belief in God." In his address before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday he said he would confine himself to a mere preface to next Sunday's lecture.

THE RAID IS FOR SPOILS

Prisons to be Turned over to a Republican Ring.

TO STRENGTHEN A WEAK MACHINE

Ex-Congressman John M. Wever and His Spoilsmen at the Bottom of the "Deal."

HIGH-HANDED STYLE OF INVESTIGATING

Demagogy Unparalleled — Rewards for Those Who Testified "Our Way"—The Prisons in Danger.

The attempt to discredit the prison management of this State had its origin soon after Gov. Morton was elected, in 1894. It began when some Republican politicians in Clinton and Franklin Counties cast covetous eyes on every possibly available bit of official patronage, on the one hand, and at their own waning influence on the other.

The machinery of the legislative department was brought to bear to remove the Superintendent. That attempt failed. Then

Daniel Finley, Blueberry Picker.

The life convict who at the age of 84 was pardoned by Gov. Flower in December, 1894.

an appeal was made to the Governor. Charges were preferred before the Chief Executive against the Wardens of the prisons at Auburn, Dannemora, and Sing Sing. He has appointed Judge Elon R. Brown of Watertown to investigate these charges.

A mere statement of the sources from which these charges came, and the methods by which they were obtained, in the mildest language possible, is all that is necessary to show their flimsy nature and the motive which leads to them. Testimony of men who have been discharged for general uselessness, of others who want places, which the present management has denied them, and of politicians who were admitted to secret hearings, formed the basis of the attack. Not since the attempt was made to wreck the State Reformatory on perjured statements of convicts has a State institution been subjected to investigation or such utterly flimsy pretexts.

Wever Wanted Prison Patronage.

It was about one year ago that ex-Congressman John M. Wever of Clinton County, a Republican "boss" in that section, walked into the office of the Superintendent of Prisons, in the Capitol, at Albany, and, in so many words, asked that he be allowed to dispose of the patronage of the Clinton Prison. The audacity of the request was not especially surprising, considering the source whence it came, for patronage is regarded as the chief bulwark of strength by many a politician in Clinton County and vicinity. Congressman Wever was no exception to the rule. He is the leader of a faction of his party which, until comparatively recent times, has been the dominant one in his county. With him were allied Senator Fred J. Kilburn of Franklin County, Judge Chester McLaughlin of Essex County, and Hen

Moffitt's faction securing control. Then desperate methods were in order.

Wever and Jehiel B. White proceeded to bring charges against Superintendent Lathrop. White is ex-Sheriff of Clinton County. He wants to be Warden of Clinton Prison. One of his qualifications is that he has been Chairman of the Clinton County Republican Committee, and has done political work in Wever's interests which ought to be paid for.

In preparing the charges against the Superintendent, material which it was thought would answer the purpose had been prepared by Mr. Wever's political partner from Franklin County, Senator Kilburn. This brings the story back to the alleged investigation of last Winter, when the Senate sub-committee, over which Kilburn presided, attempted, by proceedings which it seems almost impossible could occur, to smirch the official character of the Superintendent.

A committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the State departments, with the view of improving, consolidating, or abolishing some of them. This committee was made notorious throughout the State from the wide advertising it received as simply an organized attempt to "grab" patronage.

The sub-committee which was to look after the prisons was headed by Senator Kilburn. This now appears, in view of Mr. Kilburn's alliance with Wever and the others who wanted to control prison affairs, to have been one of the most remarkable coincidences on record. It is said that Mr. Kilburn had something to do with arranging the details of this coincidence.

These Were the Reformers.

Associated with him in this noble work of purifying the State service were Assemblyman Epenetus Howe of Tioga County, who has sometimes been called "the personal representative of Thomas C. Platt," because he hails from Mr. Platt's county; Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, and Assemblyman Frank Gallagher of Brooklyn. Mr. Kilburn decided that the prisons should be investigated, and the members of the sub-committee proceeded in due time to go to the northern part of the State and "investigate."

Senator Raines did not go with his associates. At about the time of their visit he was busy at Albany and New-York preparing a defense for himself against charges of bribery made by a New-York newspaper. He did not visit Northern New-York in this grand process of purifying and toning up the public service.

The investigation which the committee conducted would be considered a farce if it were not considered an outrage. When Mr. Kilburn decided to investigate the discipline of Clinton Prison he resolutely kept away from the prison itself. He proceeded to the nest of spoils hunters at Plattsburg, and there denied the men who were under investigation the right of knowing what witnesses were examined or what evidence they gave. The prison officials were flatly refused admission to the sessions. The right of being represented by counsel was also denied.

Wever and his political associates were admitted, however, and some of his followers gave testimony.

There may have been other investigations like it but they took place during the Dark Ages.

A One-Sided Mode of Procedure.

This band of spoils hunters served notice that the prison at Dannemora would be investigated, and Warden Thayer replied that he would welcome the committee to Dannemora and extend any and all facilities in his power to make the inquiry thorough.

"Witnesses will be examined at Plattsburg," was the Senator's reply.

"I presume that my counsel and myself will be allowed to sit with your committee," said Warden Thayer.

"I will not be permitted to have counsel," said the Senator.

"Then I will endeavor to represent myself," rejoined the Warden.

"We cannot allow you to be present," said the Senator.

"Will you allow me to know to what the witnesses testify?" asked the Warden.

"No," said the Senator.

"Or to cross-question them as to their testimony?"

"No," was the reply again.

"Will you give me a list of the witnesses you subpoena?"

"We will not," was the reply. "You understand we cannot remove you. There is no use taking up the time with unnecessary details."

"Is District Attorney Wheeler to act as counsel for the committee?"

"He is."

"You are to have counsel, while you deny the right to me?"

"Yes."

"Is Mr. Wever to be present with you?"

"We shall have whom we please. We are acting as a Grand Jury in this matter."

Having been treated in this manner, which he considered nothing less than an outrage, Warden Thayer had nothing to do but submit. He cooled his heels outside the room where the committee was in session for a time, at length grew weary, invited the committee to visit the prison and inspect it, and took a train for Dannemora.

That was on April 19 last. One of the witnesses examined by the committee was "Bill" Wright. He was once what is known as an "extra officer" at the Clinton Prison. He did guard duty for brief periods as his services were needed. When Warden Thayer took charge of the prison Wright was employed there. He was discharged after a few months because his services were not needed. He declared war on the Warden and the Democratic Party. He left the village and remained away about a year, and then returned. He wanted his place in the prison again. He did not get it. He made the offer to Warden Thayer to change his political allegiance to the Democratic Party if the Warden would give him a job. This the Warden refused to do. Since that time he has been spoken of as "the chief disturber."

Discharged Officers' Testimony.

Several other discharged officers were examined. One other delightful witness was Republican Deputy Sheriff Clay, who had once applied at the prison for a "place in the yard" and failed to get it. Another was a mountain guide named Turner. There were others who wanted "jobs" in the yard.

The committee was in Plattsburg on April 19. The next day it visited Dannemora, arriving at 2 o'clock. Its members dined at the Warden's house, remaining for about an hour at dinner. Then they went to the prison office. The Warden asked Senator Kilburn to go through the shops. The invitation was declined. The Warden offered to let them inspect the books or send for any witnesses they wished. Both propositions were refused. The committeemen remained in the prison office for an hour or so, and took the train for Plattsburg.

When the committee reached Albany it formulated a report based on such testimony as the politicians and men who had failed to secure jobs at the prison had given.

The majority report was signed by Messrs. Kilburn and Howe. It was received by the Senate and sent to the Governor. He turned it over to his legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln. Later the announcement was made that the report did not constitute charges against the Superintendent. Later Mr. Wever and Jehiel B. White, drawing from the testimony, preferred charges. The methods which the Senate committee employed in attempting to secure testimony which would form the basis of a removal of the Superintendent are shown by the affidavits of two men who were subpoenaed. Here are the affidavits:

The Would-Be "Taken Care of."

State of New-York, Clinton County, ss.:

John M. Hanley, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the morning of April 18, 1895, J. B. White of the village of Plattsburg, N. Y., served a subpoena on him to appear before the Senate and Assembly prison committee at the Court House in the village of Plattsburg on the 19th. That deponent in compliance with such subpoena appeared at Plattsburg on the 19th, and there met the said J. B. White, who said to him: "We have subpoenaed you to come before this committee, and we want you to reveal anything that would help about bringing a change at the prison. Your friends have always taken care of you, and are just as anxious to see a change at the prison as we are. There is going to be a change at Clinton Prison, and while we cannot make any direct promises you know what I mean and you know what we want." JOHN M. HANLEY.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1895.

E. M. COUGHLIN,
Notary Public, Clinton County.

State of New-York, Clinton County, ss.:

E. G. Vogan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that J. B. White of the village of Plattsburg, N. Y., come to Dannemora and served a subpoena on him to appear at the Court House in the village of Plattsburg, before the Senate prison investigating committee April 19, 1895. That said J. B. White, while in conversation with the deponent at the time of serving the subpoena, said to him that there was to be a change at Clinton Prison, and that the men who stood by them in bringing about the change would be taken care of when the proper time came. E. G. VOGAN.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1895.

E. M. COUGHLIN,
Notary Public, Clinton County, N. Y.

Discipline as Observed at Plattsburg.

The committee's report on the discipline of the prison as it had found it in the political headquarters at Plattsburg said:

"Regarding Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, the line of inquiry was confined almost exclusively to the question of discipline, and to say the committee was astonished at the state of affairs existing in this prison is but conveying a faint idea of the impression made upon it by the testimony presented. Prisoners were found wandering around the streets of the village outside of the prison walls at all times of the day and up to 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, unattended by any officer, with no apparent object except amusement; driving the horses of the prison officials away from the prison sometimes as far as six miles for pleasure or to exercise the horses, and unattended by any one; playing ball outside the prison walls on Sunday and other days; going off to pick berries, alone and unguarded; taking guns and going hunting long distances from the prison at times in citizen's clothes, unaccompanied by any officer; numbers of them sliding down hill in the evening for pleasure and recreation outside of the prison walls, and at times with the villagers, as many as fifteen sleeping night after night in a barn outside the prison walls, when there were plenty of unoccupied cells. All these, according to the testimony, were matters of common and we might almost say daily occurrence.

"To provide for the pleasure, entertainment, amusement, and happiness of the prisoners, so far at least as this prison is concerned, seems to be a matter of special endeavor on the part of the prison authorities. Many of the prisoners, it would seem, are under little or no restraint or official surveillance, going in and out of the yard at pleasure, and acting in the capacity of trusted servants rather than as felons undergoing punishment for crimes among the most serious known to the law. The tendency, if not the object of the lack of discipline in Dannemora Prison, is to take away the ordinary terrors of prison life, make the convicts forget that they are there as punishment for crime, and create the impression that a prison, instead of being a place for punishment, is a comfortable and pleasant home. The fact that prisoners have been known to visit hotels and purchase whisky and get intoxicated was testified to before the committee. While there was testimony tending to show that for years there has been more or less laxity of discipline in this prison, the preponderance of evidence shows that it has never been so marked and extreme as it has under the present Warden."

Work Fit for Demagogues.

There are examples of demagogy in this report which would do credit even to such noted spoils hunters as those that made up the committee.

The report tries to convey the impression, for instance, that it had found prisoners strolling around the village at all hours of the day and night. The committeemen could not have done this, for they were not at Dannemora after nightfall. Senator Kilburn presents, as one evidence of lack of discipline, the fact that convicts slept in the stable outside the walls. This must have "astonished" the Senator very much. He was a member of the Senate Finance Committee the year before, when Warden Thayer was before it, pleading for an appropriation to build a stable within the prison walls. Senator Kilburn was one of the majority members who refused the appropriation, the committee deciding that, inasmuch as this had been the custom since the prison was established, it would be safe to continue it. But, of course, when the Senator was on a hunt for evidence of laxity of discipline the matter took on a different aspect.

The report says that prisoners went outside the wall to pick blueberries. This seems to have been regarded as a serious matter by the Senators. The foundation for this testimony was this: One convict, during the last three or four Summers, has been allowed to go out and hunt for berries. If that be a relaxation of discipline, considering his hunting ground, then there is basis of fact for this specification. THE TIMES's reporter secured a picture of the man thus privileged. He was "Old Dan Findlay," whom Gov. Flower pardoned last December. He was sentenced for life in 1860. He was when released eighty-three years of age. He could totter about with a cane, and that was all. He was unable to work. A child could have pushed him over. His thirty-odd years of prison life, beginning when he had passed the fifty point, had left him in such condition that it was thought by the prison officials no general relaxation of prison discipline to allow him to go to the pasture outside the prison walls and hunt for berries, and he did so.

This counted heavily with the Legislative committee in its conclusions as to the discipline, and it has been made a part of the charges by Wever and White.

Mr. Gallagher Lets in Daylight.

After Senator Kilburn had made his report, Assemblyman Gallagher prepared a minority report. In this he let in some daylight as to the methods which had been employed in the raid. He said:

"The majority report concerning Clinton Prison says that only the question of discipline has been investigated. The investigation was of the most superficial character, entirely partisan, and without the broad purpose which should attend such a work.

"Only one side of the story was heard here, as well as at the other prisons.

"No attempt was made to examine the workings of the prisoners to observe the discipline.

"During the two hours the committee actually spent in Dannemora, all of the time was passed in the office, the Chairman of the committee going no further than the hall leading to the prison proper. It seems idle that laymen such as compose the committee should pass judgment on the discipline of an institution of the magnitude of Clinton Prison, and especially on the testimony of witnesses so badly informed as were the majority of those who appeared before the committee.

"If the witnesses were not Republican in politics and expectant of reward, they were members of a political faction different to that in which Warden Thayer held membership, and had all, or nearly all, of them been discharged from the prison, not for political affiliation, but for clear violations of their duty as prison officials. If a majority of the committee entered on the investigation of Clinton Prison with proper motives, the circumstances are witnesses against them.

"The Republican Party in Clinton County seems to have played a large part in this alleged investigation.

"So pronounced was the political atmosphere about the investigation as to convince, we think, any fair-minded man that it was undertaken for partisan benefits.

"In fact, the opinion is well founded that the majority of the committee wanted the political head of the Superintendent of Prisons.

Wever Hovered About.

"During the investigation the Republican leader of Clinton County, Congressman John M. Wever, hovered constantly in the immediate neighborhood of the place of investigation; J. B. White, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the county, and by gossip a candidate for Warden, served most of the subpoenas, and, by the affidavits of reputable men, made insinuations, if not statements, of reward to witnesses, that they would be cared for if their testimony was in the right way. Republicans served the rest of the subpoenas, and the Republican District Attorney took these witnesses in hand, and drafted affidavits for their statements.

"Some of the witnesses confessed, in answer to questions, their desire for appointment in Dannemora Prison.

"Very little of the testimony is what witnesses actually knew of their own knowledge."

It is on the testimony which Wever and White were thus able to provide for the Senate committee that the charges now before Gov. Morton are based.

Such Is Life in Yadkin County.

From The Statesville (N. C.) Landmark.

Mr. Allen Chapman of Huntsville is the owner of a bottle of old whisky which his father made in 1814 near Huntsville—making the whisky the ripe age of eighty-one years. It would be dangerous for some of our people to get it.

Mr. Isaac Warren has changed single blessedness for conjugal bliss, Miss Nancy Dinkins being the prize.

Parties are getting so numerous that they embrace almost every night in the week. Recently Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dixon gave one to the youngsters, and the writer returns thanks for an invitation to the same. Although good behavior was had, nevertheless fighting and cutting are so common around here that one of our boys who got very tired and complained of his shoulders paining him had an examination made to see whether he had been pierced with a knife.

Samuel Hammons of Huntsville has two wild geese which he caught in a trap fourteen years ago, and cropped their wings so they could not fly; in consequence of which they are as tame as any other goose. About two years ago one of them laid one egg, but did not sit on it.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness, and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich, and healthy, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND HERE

Has No Criticism Because of His Recall from Abroad.

KNOWS OF NO CHARGES, HE SAYS

That He Is to Go to Washington to Make Explanation Not True—Little to Say of the Letter to President Faure.

On the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday, was Admiral Kirkland, who was relieved by Secretary Herbert from the command of the European squadron, at that time lying off Marseilles.

From the pier Admiral Kirkland went to the Mansion House, Brooklyn. After a hearty meal and a sound nap, the bluff old seaman, who, from his sandy hair, florid complexion, and fiery temper, has gained the pseudonym of "Red Bill," appeared in the lobby of the hotel and chatted with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about his detachment.

Like all well-regulated naval men, the Admiral had no criticism for the acts of his superiors.

A Washington dispatch to a New-York paper of recent date, containing the alleged reasons for his detachment, was shown to him, but he pushed it away impatiently.

Two reasons are assigned in the Washington dispatch for Secretary Herbert's recall of the Admiral: First, his injustice to a Chaplain; second, his writing a letter to President Faure of France, congratulating him on his election.

The Admiral expressed some surprise when the following extract from the Washington dispatch was read to him:

"The Admiral ould hardly be classed as a meek man under any circumstances, and in a case where he thought himself to have been dealt with unjustly, by any one, either high or low in authority, it is more than likely that his rather rebellious spirit would be aroused.

"However, he is to be called upon for an explanation, and in a few days he will probably be in Washington and make his defense."

"Be in Washington?" repeated the Admiral. "Why should I go to Washington? I am going to stay right here."

"Well, but you are going to Washington to answer the charges?" suggested the reporter.

"What charges? Nothing has ever been charged against me," the Admiral responded. "I was simply detached, and Admiral Selfridge replaced me. That is nothing uncommon. Nobody in the navy has been written about so much lately as I, and it is all newspaper talk.

"Now, here is a sample," and taking the paper he read this extract from the dispatch:

It is well known that Admiral Kirkland's course in the cases of the Chaplain and President Faure was condemned by Secretary Herbert. Now comes the story that new trouble is in store for "Red Bill," and that upon his arrival home he will have further official explanations to make relative to his actions while Commander in Chief of the European squadron.

"Why, I have been receiving letters of commendation for my work in the European squadron, until within a few weeks ago. I do not see any use in discussing this."

"It is understood," said the reporter, "that you and President Faure are old friends, and that your letter was merely of a personal nature."

"That's right. We are old friends," the Admiral replied.

More than this he declined to say.

The letter to President Faure was sent by Admiral Kirkland when the squadron was in French waters. The President's reply to the Admiral was forwarded through the American Legation at Paris. It attracted the attention of Ambassador Eustis, and was finally sent to the State Department, and from there to the Secretary of the Navy. It is also said that the Admiral thought undue importance had been given to the matter, and expressed himself to this effect in an official communication to the Navy Department. He spoke his mind, it is said, in a manner not sanctioned by naval usage or regulations.

MEXICO'S NATIONAL EXPOSITION

El Municipio Libre Announces the Formation of a Company to Take Charge—The List of Officers.

El Municipio Libre, the official organ of the Municipal Council of the City of Mexico, in its edition of Nov. 6, announces, under the heading "National Exposition," the organization of a company in this city to take charge of the Mexican Exposition in 1896.

The Mexican National Exposition and Land Company is the company's title, and it has its New-York offices at 45 Broadway and its offices in the City of Mexico are at 12 First San Francisco Street. The officers are as follows:

Director General of the Exposition—Senor Ignacio Bejarano, member of Congress; Director of the Foreign Department—Viscount R. de Cornely; President of the Company—Gen. John P. Stockton, Attorney General of New-Jersey; Vice President—Charles A. Coombs, capitalist; Treasurer—H. B. Hollins, banker; Sub Treasurer—S. V. Stockton; Members of the Board—John M. Ceballos, banker; John R. Dos Passos, lawyer; Conrad N. Jordan, Sub Treasurer of the United States; Senator Coombs; lawyer of the Company in Mexico—Emilio Pardo, Jr.

According to the article, the project of the exposition was first presented by Señor Bejarano in June, 1893, but was not approved by the President of Mexico and the Council of Ministers until last December. The exposition, it says, is now an assured fact, as the result of the concession to Mr. Bejarano and the formation of the company in New-York.

The co-operation of the United States is assured, and the Governors of twenty-eight States and already appointed committees to take charge of the exhibition from their respective States.

The grounds chosen for the site of the exposition are those of Anzures, situated near the capital, and well provided with shade trees and running water. In extent they are about equal to the site of the World's Fair at Chicago. Buildings will soon be started and the grounds laid out.

A large portion of the buildings, parks, and gardens of the exposition, when the same closes, the article says, will not disappear, as has been the case in other expositions, but will remain as a permanent ornament to the capital. The suburb which is to be established after the exposition has closed is to be named Perfirio Diaz, in accordance with the express desire of Señor Bejarano.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:50 A. M.—4 and 6 West Fourteenth Street; Browne & Thorpe; damage, $200.

6:50 A. M.—265 Seventh Avenue; Annie Mulhall; damage trifling.

8:10 A. M.—177 East Eighty-second Street; Thomas Colwell; damage, $25.

10:15 A. M.—918 East Eighty-fifth Street; August Greyer; damage, $875.

10:50 A. M.—404 West Fifty-fourth Street; John McGuire; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—340 East Seventy-seventh Street; Eugene Stabenauck; damage, $125.

4:25 P. M.—28 Orchard Street; Charles Rosenberg; damage trifling.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and *after the first application* we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PARK, 1609 Belleview Ave., Kan. City. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston.

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MISS ARNETT'S DYING STATEMENT

Accuses Candy Manufacturer Winkemeier of Brooklyn, at Whose House She Shot Herself.

Wilhelmina Arnett, the young cloak model who attempted to commit suicide in the vestibule of the home of Candy Manufacturer C. F. Winkemeier, 70 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night, was in a critical condition in the Seney Hospital last night, and it is feared she cannot recover.

She made a statement to Coroner Kene yesterday afternoon. She told him that Winkemeier was responsible for her condition. It was ascertained that the woman had visited the Winkemeier house Thursday night, and had succeeded in getting into a room where Winkemeier was entertaining friends.

She demanded $50 of him, and his friends advised him not to give her any money. In order to get rid of her he paid her $50, and then threatened to have her arrested if she did not go away.

The girl dared him to have her arrested, and said she would give his wife, Mrs. Maud B. Winkemeier, evidence on which she could get her divorce from her husband.

The police say the furniture that was taken into the Eighth Avenue house Friday afternoon was that which was brought from Baltimore, and which had been in the apartments Miss Arnett occupied. It came by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Jersey City, where a truckman obtained it on an order from Mr. Winkemeier. Miss Arnett found when she returned to her home that all the furniture had been taken away, and then she went to Brooklyn to see Winkemeier and ascertain the reason.

HEAPS OF FOSSILS IN A CAVE

SCIENTISTS INTERESTED IN A QUEER FIND NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Remains of Both Animal and Plant Life Mixed in Strange Confusion—Theories as to Their Origin.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Within about an hour's ride of the city, at Port Kennedy, there has recently been discovered, or rather rediscovered, a cave of unusual interest to the scientific world; in fact, no equally valuable find his been made on the Eastern coast of the United States for many years.

This cave—though there is now no semblance of a cave, the original condition having been obliterated by blasting for limestone so that now where the cave was there is a quarry hole, there being sufficient evidence in the quarry walls in the shape of water-worn galleries and cavities to make it extremely probable that it was originally a cave—is on the property leased by A. Irwin, within a short walk of the Reading Railroad station.

In 1874 Mr. Wheatley discovered a number of fossil remains at this locality which were described by Prof. E. D. Cope in the same year. Since then nothing further has been discovered until during the past Summer, when word was sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences that the quarrymen had opened up a bed of fossil remains. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, executive curator of the Academy, immediately took steps to investigate the find, and was fortunate in securing the services of H. C. Mercer, curator of the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, who has for some years been devoting particular attention to cave deposits. It is to these two gentlemen that science is mainly indebted for the prosecution of the work and the discoveries made up to the present time.

The quarry or cave itself is in what is known to geologists as Cambrian limestone, a very old formation, occurring at the base of the palaeozoic rocks. This is overlaid by mesozoic red sandstone, a much more recent formation. The place where the fossils are found appears like a fissure in the Cambrian limestone, and is probably a section through the original cave mouth. It is about twenty-five feet in width, and gives a vertical exposure of from ten to twelve feet. Its contents are of the pleistocene age, the geological period immediately antecedent to the present time.

The fossils so far unearthed, both plant and animal, are in great profusion, but very fragmentary. The plants consist of parts of trees, nuts, and seeds. They have not as yet been examined by a specialist. Prof. Cope has gone over a large part of the animal fossils, and, while no complete skeleton has yet been found, he has been able to identify by the fragments teeth, jawbones with and without teeth, vertebrae, pieces of limb bone, &c., not only of a great number of individuals, but of a great variety; in fact, representatives of nearly the whole mammalian order, excepting marine forms, together with some reptiles and birds, seem to have found sepulchre in this hole. Here are teeth and some limb bones of the huge mastodon, bones, jaws and teeth of extinct species of peccary, horse, and deer, and immense numbers of the bones and teeth of the order Edentata, sloths, which seem to have lived in great numbers in this locality, and among which we are able to distinguish the extinct genus Megalonyx.

The carnivora are represented by the hyena, bear, and the sabre-toothed tiger. Machaerodus, horses by remains of Egnus major, the species in which the horse line became extinct in this country, our present horse being an importation. Bones of the smaller mammals, rodents, &c., are also found in great numbers, together with the fragments of the carapace of a tortoise probably a land tortoise, also some bird bones. All are jumbled together in inextricable confusion—nothing whole, all fragments. Yet the deposit has a somewhat stratified appearance, much of it being made up of decayed and decaying bone, easily distinguishable, but too far gone and fragile to be gotten out.

The question that first confronts the observer is, How could all these diverse antagonistic, unsympathetic animals exist in such vast numbers in the same locality or in such close association as this cave deposit seems to indicate they did?

One explanation offered is that the animals, wandering through the forest during the lapse of many years, from time to time fell into the cave opening, which is assumed to have been a vertical shaft, and with the accumulating debris, vegetable and mineral, gradually filled it, the whole mass being constantly subjected to the action of water, which churned and broke up the skeletons.

It seems, however, much more probable that some overwhelming catastrophe, or perhaps several such catastrophes, occurring at long intervals of time, caused the animals to forget their natures in their mad endeavor to escape from the one great terror, a great freshet, say, concentrating them upon the most available eminence, where from the pressure of numbers and the rising water, they were tumbled indiscriminately into the cave opening, or that a great flood gathered up animals and carcasses from a wide area, carrying them along with the torrent, breaking them up as they went, until, from some cause, an eddy or suction, they were drawn into the cave.

These last two hypotheses are the more probable, for the reason that they correspond with what we know to have been the conditions prevailing at this period of the world's history. As before stated, this cave deposit is of pleistocene age, the great placial age of geology, when the periodical melting of the great ice masses resulted in floods and torrents that have left their well-defined evidences throughout the northern part of the United States. This brings us to perhaps the most important feature of this discovery. It is precisely in this formation, associated approximately with the same animals, that we find in Europe, in the Engis, Cro-Magnon, Neanderthal, and Spy caves, paleolithic man, the earliest man science has any knowledge of, while on this continent no well authenticated discovery of this man has yet been made.

The importance to science of this find can therefore hardly be overstated, as there is no saying what the developments of a day, as the excavation proceeds, may bring forth. It is greatly to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prosecution of this work, though it will have to be discontinued until Spring, and then some additional pecuniary aid will be necessary, which in this city of colleges and schools, considering the importance of the work, it should not be difficult to procure.

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POPE MURDERER, PERHAPS

Suspect Raymond Elroy One of a Gang of Masked Robbers?

BALTIMORE SALOON KEEPER'S STORY

Says the Prisoner Held a Revolver at His Head — Evidence Against Morse, Too—Seven Other Arrests Made.

That the masked robbers who entered Walters's saloon in Mott Haven, one of whom shot and killed Richard Pope, belonged to a gang that has been committing daring robberies in different parts of the country was a theory reached by the police in this city after a few hours' work on the mystery.

This theory is now strengthened by the identification of James E. Morse and Raymond Elroy as two of the masked thieves who robbed a saloon in Baltimore. Morse is believed to have been concerned in a similar robbery in Hoboken.

Elroy was discharged from the Essex Market Police Court after being arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Pope murder. He was, however, sent for ten days to the Island for carrying a revolver.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau communicated with Chief Parker of the Providence (R. I.) Detective Bureau, he having learned that Elroy was known in that city. Parker replied that Elroy was known there as Michael McElroy. He had been born and brought up in that vicinity. At sixteen he had commenced a career of crime. He had served three years in State prison for house robbery.

Chief Parker also stated that McElroy's brother had died while serving a term in Sing Sing Prison. Michael McElroy left Providence last Summer with two unknown men. They walked twenty miles to Summit, where they broke into a house in the night. They were pursued by neighbors, and when nearly overtaken fired, driving back their pursuers.

Acting Captain O'Brien had Elroy shadowed after his release from the Island, and he was tracked to 144 Orchard Street. It was learned that he was staying there in company with a number of other notorious men and women. Detectives McCarthy and Pollock continued to shadow him, and Friday night followed him down Park Row to the Bowery, and then to Bayard Street, where Elroy met a tall man, with whom he conferred in a dark part of the street. The detectives arrested both.

Elroy's companion was recognized at Headquarters, where the prisoners were taken, as James E. Morse, a Western thief who had been arrested Sept. 24, the night of the United Societies political parade, when the police arrested all the suspects they could find.

When Morse was searched Friday, two red bandana handkerchiefs were found on him, besides a gold locket containing the photograph of a girl, and a card of the Yardmasters' Mutual Benefit Association, Division No. 36, signed by S. W. Bowman, Secretary. There is nothing on the card, however, to indicate from what city it was issued.

The descriptions on the postal card sent out by the Baltimore police of two men concerned in the masked robbery of the saloon of Nicholas Hutchins, on the night of Oct. 2, tallied so well with those of Morse and Elroy that Acting Captain O'Brien telegraphed to Marshal Frey of the Baltimore police to have Hutchins come to New-York and look at these two men.

Hutchins's saloon, on Brunswick Avenue, in a suburb of Baltimore, was entered by two men, with their faces masked with red bandana handkerchiefs. They entered the barroom, and, with revolvers pointed at Hutchins and three customers, ordered them to hold up their hands, and deliver what money and valuables they had about them. They secured about $900 in money and three gold watches.

Detective Reily of the Baltimore force and Mr. Hutchins came to New-York, and on Saturday Hutchins picked out Morse and Elroy from among eight men, who stood in a line in Acting Captain O'Brien's office. Mr. Hutchins says that he saw the men around the saloon seven or eight times, and that once Elroy asked for a place as a waiter. In describing himself, Elroy says he is usually employed as a waiter. Mr. Hutchins on Saturday pointed Elroy out as the man who had held a revolver to his head and taken his money and watch out of his pocket. Mr. Hutchins and Detective Reily returned to Baltimore, where they will procure warrants and requisition papers.

Elroy and Morse were remanded back to Headquarters yesterday until to-day, when Detective Reily will have arrived from Baltimore to claim him.

Police Commissioner Coyle of Hoboken yesterday identified Morse as one of two men who were acting suspiciously around his hotel at Washington Street, Hoboken, on the night of Oct. 26. This was the night that Albert Schonbein was shot, in Michael O'Neill's saloon, at Ferry and Jefferson Streets, Hoboken, only a few blocks from Coyle's place. Several persons declare that one of the men seen near O'Neill's place shortly after the shooting was very much like Morse.

Acting Captain O'Brien last Saturday night sent detectives to 144 Orchard Street, where Elroy had been living with the gang. Seven men were arrested. Joseph Daly, twenty-seven years old, a waiter, is No. 2578 in the Rogues' Gallery, and James Ryan, twenty-seven years old, a brass finisher, No. 2635. Both of these gave the address of 9 Gouverneur, as did three others. These are John F. O'Neill, thirty-two years old, a sailor; John Barry, thirty-four years old, a sailor, and James O'Malley, twenty-four years old, a painter. The other men arrested were Holly Williams, nineteen years old, a printer, and John W. Laughlin, thirty-eight years old, a switchman. These two men said they lived on the Bowery. All were remanded in Jefferson Market Police Court by Magistrate Simmse yesterday until to-day.

Acting Captain O'Brien believes some of the men captured at 144 Orchard Street were concerned in both the Hoboken and Pope cases. He feels assured that all three robberies were the work of one gang.

A Problem Not to be Solved.

From The London Daily News.

This is the strange problem presented at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris for solution to the poor girls who took part in the last scholastic examination for what is called the Brevet Supérieur: "A square tank eighty centimeters deep is supplied with water from two taps, of which one yields twenty-seven liters a minute more than the other. If the two taps were turned on at once, they would fill the tank in two hours. The tank coufid also be filled by letting the larger tap run alone for one hour and a half, and then the second tap alone for an hour and a half. What is the capacity of the tank? How wide is it? How long would it take for each tap alone to fill it?" After the candidates had puzzled their heads over it, and failed to find a solution of the problem, the examiner had to admit that there was no possible solution. The candidates have been graciously informed that their failure will not be allowed to weigh against them.

Boston Common in a Bad Way.

From The Boston Transcript.

Poor old Common! Every day makes it more dismal, more degraded, more unsightly, more utterly abominable; and the worst of it is that we can form only a distant notion of what it is going to be after all this rubbish is dumped upon it. We are promised that it is to emerge from this confusion more beautiful than ever; but to believe in this promise is almost as great a strain on the faith as to look forward to the literal realization of the lion-and-lamb millenium in the next century, in the midst of gathering clouds of class hatred. There seems to be too much dirt already, and far too much coming. The depressions of the Common have always been one of its greatest beauties—the chance to see something like a valley in a city, and hills of the Common would not be much if it were not for the hollows. So, if the present effect is to be retained, much of the dirt, it would seem, must go to the hills, and, if it does, they will not be the same hills.

A YARN ABOUT THE JAPANESE

Story in a San Francisco Paper About a Commercial Invasion from the East—Americans to be Undersold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Under the caption "A Japanese Invasion," a local paper last evening publishes a story that will amuse American manufacturers.

Japan, it is said, is about to invade the United States with the agents of her factories, which are supposed to be able to produce goods more cheaply than the rest of the world. Japan, the story runs, has at last recognized her power, and her ambition having been aroused, is inaugurating an irresistible commercial campaign.

This new and aggressive invasion is said to have commenced a few weeks ago, when the agent of a powerful manufacturing and commission house, whose headquarters are in Kobe and Hiogo, arrived in this city, and offered such inducements to San Francisco merchants that they were compelled to give large orders. An unprecedented cut in every line of staple goods was made by the Oriental bidder.

Buttons by the great gross were offered, duty free, at a fraction less than the actual cost of a gross of the American article. Bicycles, guaranteed equal to the best high-grade, were listed at $12. Japanese matches were to be laid down at prices which, if they should come to rule, would ruin every match factory in the United States. Sashes, doors, blinds, and all kinds of wooden ware were to be delivered, duty paid, at 30 to 50 per cent. less than the wholesale prices of local manufacturers.

The story goes on to say that, after placing "huge" orders in this city, the agent left for the East, to establish agencies in New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, for the purpose of underselling American and European manufacturers as fast as possible.

This story may not be true, but it is creditable to the inventive genius of the man who wrote it.

THOMAS HARDY AT HOME

How He Abandoned Architecture for Literature—His Personal Appearance and a Story About the Prince of Wales.

Correspondence of The Boston Transcript.

Much has been said and written about Thomas Hardy's work, but very little, indeed, is generally known of the man himself. An obvious reason is the novelist's dislike of personalities, his shrinking from public curiosity, and the simple, serene—almost mediaeval—tone of nature that dominates him.

As a young man he proposed to follow architecture as a profession, and studied with diligence. He went into the office of the well-known architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield, A. R. A., in London. While equipping himself for his future career he used his spare moments in writing a novel that he called "Desperate Remedies." This book, after several refusals, at last found a publisher, but it did Hardy no more good than harm. Meantime, following his architectural work, he carried out his first commission—naturally a modest one, as young architects are not usually intrusted with cathedrals. Although his maiden effort in letters had met with comparative failure, his zeal was unabated, for he immediately wrote "Under the Greenwood Tree."

At the time this book appeared Frederick Greenwood, now the distinguished student of European policies, edited The Cornhill Magazine. It is a habit with Mr. Greenwood occasionally to "prowl" about old bookstalls. Looking over a basketful of cheap books all thrown together, he chanced to light upon "Under the Greenwood Tree." For the sake of its name he picked it up, paying a few pence for it. The able editor saw at a glance that there was genius in that neglected and discarded work, and, finding out Hardy, then in his thirty-first year, he commissioned him to write a novel for The Cornhill. It was then that Hardy, forced by circumstances as well as impelled by his love for letters, abandoned architecture, and, throwing himself into his work with perfect singleness of purpose, wrote "Far from the Madding Crowd," a book that now stands with a few others among the lasting literature achievements of this century.

Though he is neither listless nor languid, Hardy's appearance is that of a man who has lately recovered from an illness. His cheeks are slightly sunken and his skin is sallow, speaking of sedentary hours, the midnight lamp, and of a constitution that could not support the sustained strain of an arduous task. Yet his eyes tell another tale and possess that phosphorescent light that indicates energy. The solution of these contradictory marks must be that he is mentally as robust as he is physically delicate, or it may be that the strong mind has sometimes to struggle against the drooping of the body.

Hardy is neither tall nor commanding in stature. His manner is free from nervousness, showiness, or excessive movement; indeed, a tranquil, thoughtful spirit is characteristic of him, and there is nothing in his presence that is strong enough to intimate the quality of his mind. The most that can be said is that his face is exceedingly keen and

ALL THE WORLD A TRUST

Dr. Abbott Defines the Position of Christianity as to Property.

EVERY MAN TRUSTEE FOR HUMANITY

Common Possession and Common Administration Do Not Follow—First the Family Then Others.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening on "Christianity and Communism." The sermon, which was heard by a large congregation, was the third of a series on "Christianity and Our Social Problems." Dr. Abbott will speak next Sunday on "Christianity and Socialism."

The speaker in a masterly manner described the doctrine of communism, and showed so simply that all present must have grasped his meaning the difference between the teachings of Christ and those of communism in regard to the evils of undue or misdirected acquisitiveness and the right of private property.

"Communism," he said, "denies the right of private property. In its extreme form, communism is expressed in Prudhomme's terse epigram, 'Property is robbery. Abolish it. There should be no private property. The right of one man to own property sets on fire the passion to get the property from his neighbor. All property should be owned in common.'

"Christianity says, however, private property is a trust; whatever a man owns is given to him that he may use it in trust for others."

The sermon, which Dr. Abbott said he preferred to call a lecture, was a careful and logical elaboration of these statements.

"I have chosen as my text," said Dr. Abbott, speaking without notes of any kind, "the parable of the talents, which you will find in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, the fourteenth and fifteenth verses.

"I am to speak to you to-night on the relation of Christianity to communism, but the topic is much larger than the time for such a discourse, and I must be brief.

"The evils which undue acquisitiveness have brought upon the world have been the theme of satirists and moralists, of preachers and writers in all ages. Let me refer you to a more recent outourst in that book of Tolstoi's, 'My Religion.'

"Those of you who have read that interesting work will remember the author's description of the people coming to a farm, and finding there all that was necessary to sustain the lives of all of them, but how each person wanted the whole for himself, and seized all he could get: how finally there resulted a regular pillage, in which the farm implements were used for kindling wood, and the people left the farm in the end oppressed and famished.

Human Society Illustrated.

"I think it is not a bad description of human society. The traveler in Italy flings from the diligence window a handful of coppers to the beggars, and watches with an amused smile how they scramble for the money. It is a picture of human life, although it is true that the worst forms of this scrambling have in some measure been done away with.

"Taking property from another by open violence," explained Dr. Abbott, "is no longer considered admissible. Taking money by stealth from other men's pockets is not admissible. It is said that the Spartans did not condemn thievery. We have grown better than the Spartans, in so far that we condemn thievery, even if we sometimes practice it. We have made some progress, indeed, but we cannot say that the scrambling for the coppers is over."

Dr. Abbott picked up a copy of John Stuart Mill's 'Socialism," and read a passage from it.

"Mill's indictment of modern society," he said, "is to the point here: 'Morally considered, the evils of all competitive systems are obvious. It makes every one the natural enemy of all who cross his path. No one can gain, except by the loss of somebody else. Our greatest gains come from the death of those nearest and dearest to us.'

"Mill does not indorse this indictment which he presents as that of the social reformer, and no more do I; but I present it to you as an indictment which has much truth in it, though I think some measure of exaggeration."

Dr. Abbott paused a moment here to allow the congregation time to grapple with John Stuart Mill. Then he asked, impressively:

"How are we to meet the evils which grow out of misdirected acquisitiveness? Christianity and Communism recognize these evils, and recommend different remedies. The difference between them is the difference between Christianity and that spirit of reform by negation which has always been in the world.

"For instance, how shall we deal with appetite? Asceticism says, abolish alcohol. Christianity says, make the man strong and teach him how to use alcohol."

The occupants of the front pews nodded their heads in approval, and the speaker continued:

"And how shall we meet the evils of illicit imagination," he asked, "as appealed to by licentious pictures, statues, and a corrupt drama? Puritanism says, take down your pictures, burn your books, destroy your statues, and close the doors of your theatres. Christianity, however, says, teach the people how to make art pure in all its branches, and I think it also says, leave open the doors of the theatres and teach people to distinguish between the plays that corrupt and the plays that elevate."

The speaker added that he feared he might be misunderstood on the question of the theatres, but he hoped not.

The Evils of Acquisition.

"How shall we deal, then, with the evils of acquisition? Communism denies the right of private property. It is the existence of private property which sets on fire the passion of acquisitiveness. There ought to be no private property. In its extreme form it is expressed in Prudhomme's epigram, 'Property is robbery,' which he explains by 'Slavery is assassination.' The right of one man to own property sets on fire the passion to get his neighbor's property, too. All property should be owned in common. The family is the type. In the family no one owns more than any other one. There is a common property administered by a common right.

"Nor can we set aside this view as unworthy of consideration. It was the dream of Plato, who was a wise man, and has been in the minds of noble men from Plato down to the days of 'Looking Backward.'

"If I agreed," explained the speaker, "in its fundamental principle I should also agree in its application to property. If I thought that the remedy was to destroy the impure expressions of imagination, such as pictures, books, statues, &c., then I should also think the way to destroy the evils of misdirected acquisitiveness would be to deny the rights of private property.

"Communism is the doctrine that there ought to be no rights of private property. Let me define the word more exactly.

What Communism Is.

"It is not communistic for the community to own property, and to administer industry. In the time of Thomas Jefferson it was a question whether the Post Office should be run by private enterprise. The people of the United States thought not, and decided to conduct the Post Offices themselves. This is not communism.

"Australia owns and operates all its railroads, but that is not communistic.

"The question whether this county ought to own its railroads, telegraphs, and express business is a question of political economy which I don't propose to discuss now, though I think that the Government should own and control its railroads.

"It is not communistic for a community to be formed for the purpose of owning and enjoying property in common.

"It is said that there are 18,000 owners of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the Pennsylvania Railroad system is not communistic.

"Communism is not the putting of property together for special and common purposes. It is the doctrine that there is no private property or any right thereto. It is the doctrine that all property should be held in common, and one form of Socialism is so far communistic that it maintains that a large section or property should be held in common. That is the doctrine of 'Looking Backward.' A man may own that which is used for his enjoyment, but not that which is used for productive service."

Christian View of Communism.

Dr. Abbott, passing on to the Christian view, said that the Bible maintained no such doctrine as communism.

"It condemns," he said, "the oppression of the poor by the rich in scathing terms. It condemns the use of money as the standard and measurement of life. It demands justice by the rich to the poor, and nowhere does it intimate the holding of property in common.

"On the contrary," declared Dr. Abbott, shaking his forefinger at his attentive audience, "on the contrary, it encourages moderate wealth. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.' That is private property, surely."

Dr. Abbott said that both the Old and New Testaments recognized the right of private property. "For," he said, "one man had one talent, another five talents, and another ten talents.

"The Bible nowhere recognizes Communism as a cure for the evils of acquisitiveness. But remember, young men in this audience, that the ambition to acquire property is right and noble. It is your first duty, and it underlies all individual manhood. But, when acquisitiveness rules, and love serves, the man is wrong. Love should rule, and acquisitiveness serve. Christianity puts no stopper on industry.

"Christ's cure for the evils of acquisitiveness is very different. He says that property is a trust. Whatever you have is given to you that you may use it in trust for others. Different talents, but by and by an accounting. This does not rest on one parable alone; it runs all through Christ's teaching.

"He condemns the man who acquires wealth for its own sake, and says to him, 'Thou fool.' America is full of fools like that, who can only use a dollar to get another dollar with. Every man who owns dollars, whether it is $5 or $500,000,000, is a trustee."

Dr. Abbott elaborated this point. He considered the rapid increase of wealth in the United States, and asked where it all came from.

"In the first place," he said, "a very considerable part of it was found here when we came here. Gold, silver, oil, coal, trees, are not the product of our industry. They were put here for the benefit of the community, and, whether they are administered by the nation, or by individuals, they are a trust.

Everything Ours in Trust.

Another source of the country's wealth, he pointed out, was the control we have over natural forces, such as steam, electricity, gravitation, &c.

"But there is not a spark," he cried, eloquently, "that runs across the wires, not a steam beat of machinery, not a trembling sound upon the wires, or a falling drop of water in the cascade that has not come to us in trust from God."

A third source of wealth, he said, was the great highways. The railroads are the arteries and the telegraph systems the nerves.

"And if the arteries and the nerves pass into the control of certain individuals, the body politic," he said, "is under their control as well.

"Alexander Hamilton said once: 'Give a man power over my subsistence and he has power over my whole moral being.' The man who controls the highways of the Nation controls the subsistence of the Nation as well. These highways belong to the Nation, and you are trustees of the Nation and subject to the authority of the Nation. To that extent Christianity and the law of the land have come to be identical.

"Let us go further," continued the speaker, "and look at private industry. What is the source of wealth? How much blood, hunger, sorrow, poverty, and weeping go into the making up of a locomotive or a vase, or a house, or anything?

"Wealth is, in fact, a commonwealth, and all our prosperity hinges one upon another.

"It does not follow that all this property is held in common and to be administered in common. But, nevertheless, any man who owns or controls any part of this property has taken it from the hands of God and must administer it in trust for humanity.

"That is the doctrine of Christianity. It stands for this fundamental principle, that every man is a trustee and must account for the administration of his trust.

"He is a trustee, first of all, for his own family, not for their luxury, which destroys, but for their culture and development. Secondly, we are trustees for those who are engaged with us in the industries of life.

"A writer in The North American Review recently says: 'An employer is under no moral obligation to his workmen after he has paid their wages.' This is a pagan heresy. An employer is a trustee, and owes his workmen an obligation which the payment of wages does not meet. The first duty of an employer to his employed is the duty of loyalty. When the ship trembles in the teeth of the storm the Captain does not go below and leave his crew nor does the Colonel forsake his regiment in the heat of the battle. In Armenia the missionaries don't run away to the coast, and America is not fully enlightened until the time shall come when the merchant too will stand by his employes and follow the example of 'First the crew and last the Captain.'"

In conclusion, Dr. Abbott spoke of the trust to the Nation in the larger benefactions of wealthy individuals by the endowments of hospitals, libraries, and the like.

"Gladstone has said, 'There is nothing charitable in a man's leaving money in his will. He's got to leave it.' A Trustee administers his trust while he is alive," said Dr. Abbott.

"The true Christian spirit will not win in America till a man will count it a disgrace to own a fortune and not to be doing something for the community in which he lives while he is alive."

ROBERT COLLYER ON THANKSGIVING

He Compares the Present Observance with That of Olden Times.

In the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. Robert Collyer delivered "A Prelude to Thanksgiving." He said:

"In olden times, when the day drew near for the great Thanksgiving, the fore fathers and mothers of our faith began to prepare for the yearly festival in their hearts, as well as in their homes, and to ask themselves as to their reasons for thanksgiving. They did not wait for the minister to tell them this, and so the Thanksgiving sermon was like a nail driven into a sure plank by the master of the assembly.

"These fore fathers and mothers were of that stock regarding which Macaulay had said that they were able to look down upon princes and nobles, because they were noble by a patent earlier than that of Kings, a patent received by the laying on of God's own hands."

Mr. Collyer referred to the small congregations in the churches on Thanksgiving Day now, from which, he said, ministers might conclude that the fountains of thanksgiving in the hearts of the people were so great that they did not need the pastor's aid. It revived the question whether it would not be better to have done with services in the churches on that day, and leave the thanksgiving to the homes.

Working for Pence in Two Senses.

From The Washington Star.

Ex-Representative Lafe Pence of Colorado has arrived in Washington. Mr. Pence is not in politics, as he and ex-Representative Haines of New-York decided that for five years they would devote themselves solely to business.

"It is not always the easiest thing in the world to carry out an agreement such as Haines and I made," said Mr. Pence to a Star reporter, "and now and then an occasion arises in which we have to draw the contract on each other. Some time ago Haines wanted to attend a County Convention, but I brought out the contract and he had to keep away. He stands ready to draw it on me at any suggestion on my part to mix up in political matters.

"This contract is a very clear and binding one, and it was witnessed by our wives, who are determined to see that we do not forget it. If I had not gone out of politics, I think I'd soon have trouble in keeping up my life insurance, for politics meant too little money and too much expense. I am now working for the Pence family."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. At Flint's, the attractions are without number. Exceptional display. Exceptional prices. 45 West 23d St.

Diamond Jewelry, Richest, Costliest, Ornaments, as also Rings and Pins of moderate cost.
THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square.

IS TIME FOR INTERFERENCE

THE REV. DR. EATON CONDEMNS TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Demand that American Citizens Be Safe from Molestation Should Be Enforced—Sympathy for Armenians.

"A Word on the Armenian Atrocities and America's Duty" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's morning sermon, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. He said that in Armenia there was a tragedy in progress which entitled its people to the active sympathy of the nations, but especially of the Christian people of the world.

The time was ripe, he declared, for effective interference. For 500 years Turkish rule had been chiefly characterized by its barbarities. In 1892 the climax of Turkish atrocities had been reached in the policy of extermination. For two or three years the Turkish Government had endeavored to destroy all Christian institutions and to make it impossible for Christians to live in territory under Turkish rule. America should have a deep interest in these conditions. Our mission boards had invested $10,000,000 in Turkey, and the annual expenditure was over $285,000. Five hundred missionaries and nearly as many native auxiliaries were working there, mostly supported by America. There were reasons for deep interest in Armenia, but there was the deeper reason that all nations were a part of the family of God. No church should realize this more fully than the Universalist Church, which found God in every human heart and the manifestations of the Spirit in all things.

It was the duty of America to enter its protest regarding the outrages in Armenia, which Dr. Eaton graphically described. From every pulpit and platform it should be sought to influence public opinion and to make it effective. The American Nation should take a determined stand and declare that it would no longer allow American citizens to be slain or their property to be jeopardized.

It was time for the American Nation to send men of war and demand the security of American citizens, whatever the selfish shifting Governments of Europe might do. But yesterday the news of the firing upon a mission had been received, and to-morrow might come news of our missionaries being tortured and killed.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIA.

Relief Association Asks Aid of the People of the United States.

The Armenian Relief Association has issued this Thanksgiving Day appeal:

To the People of the United States:

The song of gratitude rises from our happy land for continued prosperity, and the thousands of blessings vouchsafed to our homes by the liberty God has given us to enjoy.

The homes of Armenia are desolate, and the land is drenched with blood; and they that remain are not only in great terror in daily expectation of being slaughtered, but are facing sure destruction under the snows of the Winter now almost upon them. A quarter of a million of souls, destitute and helpless through the fanatical fury of Mohammedan mobs and the soldiers of the Sultan, whose constant thirst is for the blood of Christian men, women, and children.

We ask the people of the United States to remember Armenia out of the gratitude and compassion of their hearts on the glad day of their Thanksgiving, and to send such aid as they are able, which shall save thousands from death and defend the cause of justice and humanity.

All contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association,

CHARLES H. STOUT,
National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

Yours in the cause of the Kingdom of Peace.

J. BLEECKER MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN,
General Secretary.

HE WOULD EXTINGUISH TURKEY.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Says the Nations Should Combine.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—Under the title, "Extinguish the Turk," the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, gave this evening a prelude on the Armenian massacres.

"This is Thanksgiving week," he said, "and happiness is supposed to be the reigning sentiment; but, in view of the wholesale and continued butchery of fellow-Christians in Asiatic Turkey, of widespread pillage and arson, and fiendish assaults upon defenseless women, we ought to make it a week of universal mourning and fasting and prayer, of vehement protest from every platform and pulpit in the land. The proper attire for our Thanksgiving dinner this year is not a dress suit, but sackcloth and ashes.

"Not only have unoffending Armenians been murdered by the thousands—the imprudent Turk has burned our mission stations, and American men and women have been compelled to flee with their lives in their hands. If we have a spark of sympathy in our breasts, our laughter and merrymaking at this season will be interrupted by the shrieks of the dying, and bitter cries of survivors, whose wretched condition in many cases is worse than death.

"The principle of human brotherhood demands the immediate dissolution of the Turkish Empire. I cannot see how England and America, and other enlightened nations, can long withstand the pressure placed upon them by their own indignant people, who are at last awakening to the enormity of this terrible evil."

Appeal to Foreign Powers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A mammoth mass meeting was held here to-night to protest against Armenian outrages. Resolutions were adopted appealing to the powers of Europe to protect the Armenians. An appeal is also made to the United States to protect Americans in Turkey. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France, and to the Secretary of State at Washington.

CONSOLIDATION OF CHICAGO PAPERS

First Issue of "The Evening Press" Under the New Arrangement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The first issue of the afternoon papers created by the absorbing of The Evening Journal, the oldest paper in Chicago, by its young and energetic rival, The Evening Press, will make its appearance to-morrow. It is understood that the entire staff of both papers will be retained, except where duplication would cause confusion.

The Evening Press Company, which appears as the publisher of the consolidated paper, is capitalized at $500,000. It consists of George G. Booth, the largest stockholder and President; John R. Wilson, late owner of The Journal, who retains a large block of stock, and James E. Scripps of Detroit. These gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors.

The combination will place in the afternoon field a newspaper with news gathering facilities equal to those of any Chicago morning paper, and unexcelled by any evening publication in the world.

The absorbing of The Journal is the result of the ambition of the Scripps-Booth syndicate to complete their circle of newspapers, which now include a number of prominent journals in various parts of the United States.

The Hull House Prize Poem.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

After an examination of over 1,200 manuscripts, judges in the Hull House prize competition for people's songs announced their decision yesterday. Mary A. Lathbury's original poem, entitled "'A Song of Hope," which received the highest prize, is as follows:

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving—
Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again;
Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life's in the loom,
Room for it—room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
And sweeten the sorrow,
Now—while the shuttles fly
Faster and faster,
Up and be at it—
At work with the Master
He stands at your loom,
Room for Him—room.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow.
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster,
Turn it—and lo,
The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom,
Room for Him—room!

THE COLORED CHILD'S SERMON

Abyssinia Baptist Church Not Large Enough to Hold the Crowd—Her Story of Her Conversion.

The Abyssinia Baptist Church, 166 Waverley Place, was crowded last evening, and it was necessary to send for policemen to keep back the throng that came to see and hear Claretta Nora Avery, the little colored girl preacher. Finally the lecture room in the basement was opened for an overflow meeting. This hall was soon crowded, and hundreds were turned away.

Upon the appearance of the quaint little ten-year-old sermonizer, the Rev. J. L. Dodd of Charleston, S. C., was introduced by the Rev. R. D. Winn, pastor of the Abyssinia Church. Mr. Dodd told how he and his little charge had come North to interest congregations in the new home for young girls at Charleston. He then introduced the little preacher. She is about four feet in height, talks with a decided lisp, and in a pronounced Southern dialect.

She took for her text the parable of the seven candlesticks, as found in Revelations, i., 12. She told how the seven candlesticks represented the seven churches, and the seven stars the seven ministers of the Gospel, and how the white hair and the immaculate attire represented the pure hearts of the congregations who hear Christ and Him crucified preached.

In concluding her sermon she said: "I was converted when I was one and a half years old. Some people have said that my mother has told me that; some that my father told me. I'll admit that my father told me of it, but He was my Heavenly Father. Even though I was so young at the time, I felt it, and there can be no mistake about that. And now, my friends, I want you to be good and true to Christ, as I am trying to be. Jesus is always present with those who love Him, but there are too few who really love Him. There are crowds and crowds on the downward road, but there are few who are traveling on the heavenly road which leads to the golden city."

Although the little girl had addressed three congregations during the day, she consented to say a few words to those in the lecture room waiting to see and hear her.

SAILORS TELL OF CONVERSION

New-York Port Society and Its Brooklyn Branch Celebrate Anniversaries—$3,000 Contributed.

Services were held last evening in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in celebration of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the New-York Port Society, and the fourth anniversary of the Brooklyn branch.

In the gallery were many sailors, in the uniforms of many nations. With them were the Rev. Samuel Boult, pastor of the Mariners' Church of this city, and Samuel Davis, Superintendent of the Brooklyn branch. The sailors paid the closest attention to the services and to the speakers.

A Russian sailor was called upon to give his experience. He told, in broken English, how he had arrived in this port, not knowing much about Christianity. He drifted into the Mariners' Church nine years ago, and heard things which he had never heard before. It was a revelation to him, and he became converted.

Two German sailors and a Japanese sailor also gave testimony as to the conversions, and their addresses were listened to with rapt attention.

During the service an English fisherman named Harris, who came from Seabright, sang several solos in an excellent manner.

The Rev. Samuel Boult and Superintendent Davis spoke of the good work they were doing in the church in this city and the chapel in Brooklyn, and then the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church delivered an address, speaking of the great work that had been done in the interest of the sailors by the society.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, made a brief speech, in which he said: "Nothing that could be said by a landsman could have such an effect in demonstrating the value of this work as the testimony of the converted men."

A collection was taken up, and it is said nearly $3,000 was contributed.

DR. PETERS ATTACKS INGERSOLL

He Asks What Infidelity Has Done for Charity or Morality.

At the Bloomingdale Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters based his sermon last evening on a sentence from Col. Ingersoll's latest lecture: "I am not trying to destroy another world, but I am endeavoring to prevent the theologians from destroying this."

Dr. Peters said: "Note what the Christian Church is doing to prevent this world's destruction. Look at the hospitals, orphan asylums, and homes for the aged, as well as for babes. Every church is busy now raising means to aid the needy. Of all the institutions the Church is the most charitable. She exists only to do good, to feed the hungry, to assist the unfortunate, to comfort the oppressed, to educate the ignorant. Her royal beneficience can be seen on every hand.

"If the infidel will but open his eyes he can see the theologians, so-called, at the biers of the friendless, and strewing their lonely graves with wreaths of flowers. If the infidel will follow the despised theologians in their daily rounds of mercy he will see tears chased behind the eyelid, outcasts raised from the place where they had fainted. There is not to-day any form of human misery the Church does not cultivate. She penetrates the darkest recesses of despair, carrying joy to millions of hearts, and spanning the valley of death with a rainbow of light that is gloriously grand.

"And amid all this charity, which is going on unceasingly, where can you point to a single charitable institution that is exclusively infidel? The infidel talks about making the world better; he has talked for a generation. Where are the testimonies of the work he has wrought to prevent this world from going to destruction? What school or college has he or any of his followers ever built? Where are infidelity's organized societies of benevolence? What has infidelity done to elevate and purify public morals? What science or art has it originated? How many drunkards has it reclaimed? How many slaves has it liberated?

"To hear this infidel talk you might think he was living only for others, but so far he has done nothing but pocket the dollars of those who were fools enough to pay him to basely prostitute his powers to serve the cause of vice. Selfishness is the essence of infidelity."

Not One.

From The Detroit Tribune.

When the oyster departed to go to the church
Social, to his kindred quoth he,
With a manner quite gay and insouciant: "None
Of youse'll be in it wid me."

West 14th St. 1857 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
TRADE MARK
Each passing day convinces us of the brightness and wisdom in making our Fall contracts early and getting the advantage of the low prices of wool and wages. So many carpets have found their resting-places in the homes of our patrons that our contracts are fast giving out.
A RUG FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT.
A BIT OF THEIR RICHNESS BEAUTIFIES ANY ROOM. THERE IS NO LINE OF GOODS ON WHICH COMPARISON OF VALUES WILL BE MORE INTERESTING THAN ON THESE. THEY ARE OF EVERY SORT AND SIZE, SO WILL FIT ANY ROOM.
Novelties in great variety at tempting prices.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

DUANE CHURCH CENTENNIAL

THE CELEBRATION BEGUN YESTERDAY TO LAST A WEEK.

Many Clergymen Interested in the Proceedings—History of the Church and Congregation.

The centennial of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated with impressive services yesterday, in the brick church, on Hudson Street, near Spring. The celebration will continue throughout the week.

The Rev. Dr. John Parker delivered a sermon in the morning, which was purely doctrinal, and had no reference to the occasion. The anniversary services proper began in the evening. There was a platform meeting, with short addresses by clergymen from neighboring churches. S. L. Russell, one of the oldest members of the church, read a historical paper.

Among the clergymen on the platform were the Rev. Dr. D. McCartney, the pastor; the Rev. Drs. De Costa, Judson, and C. Wright; the Revs. A. W. Halsey, J. M. Bennetts, E. Quick, T. H. Baragwanath, D. V. Gwilym, Hugh Pitchard, and W. F. Anderson.

Mr. Russell said, in his historical sketch, that the church organization first met in a flour store in Duane Street or Greenwich Street. There were ten members there.

The cornerstone of the old church was laid June 29, 1797, by the Rev. George Roberts. The size of the church was 75 by 56 feet, and it cost $10,000. The building stood on the south side of Duane Street, between Hudson and Greenwich Streets. Up to 1888 the church had no separate pastor, but was under a preacher in charge and two assistants.

The church membership was 436 in 1842. During the next year it rose to 603, and this number was kept up till 1847, when it gradually declined, recovering at intervals to the present time. After a time members moved up town, and joined other churches.

When the old church closed in 1862, there was a wide difference of opinion as to placing the new one. Some wished to have it up town, others down town. The latter prevailed. The church lost many of its members. Those remaining received $25,000 from the sale of the old church, and got $8,000 more by contributions. The present church was built without debt, and has remained so since. The new church was dedicated Sept. 25, 1864. The Rev. John Parker was the first pastor.

The old Duane Street Church had many interesting characteristics. It was of primitive architecture, but very substantial, fashioned somewhat after Noah's ark, and built of rough foundation stones.

PRESBYTERIAN SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated by the University Place Church.

The University Place Presbyterian Church yesterday celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with appropriate ceremonies. The church was founded in 1845, and the main portion of the present structure was erected that year.

The interior was most beautifully decorated with a profusion of cut flowers and evergreen, the pulpit almost hidden from view by a great white chrysanthemum bank.

A most carefully selected musical programme was given in the morning, in addition to the regular morning sermon preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. The sermon was commemorative and told much that was new to many members of the congregation of the church's early history.

A second elaborate musical programme was given in the evening. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Church.

Anniversary services will be held in the church each day this week.

ST. COLUMBA'S HALF CENTURY.

Celebration of the Anniversary with Appropriate Exercises.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. Columba's Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, was celebrated yesterday with elaborate exercises of the Catholic Church.

There has been a debt of nearly $5,000 on the church property, which was paid during the last week, through the efforts of the parishioners. Consequently there was double cause for rejoicing. The Rev. Henry Prat, pastor of the church, has had the old edifice renovated and handsomely decorated.

The ceremonies began at 11 o'clock with the celebration of a pontifical high mass by Bishop-elect Farley, assisted by Rev. James M. Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception delivered the sermon, in which he traced the history of the church from the laying of the cornerstone, May 22, 1845, by Bishop Hughes, until the present time. A special programme of music was rendered by an augmented choir.

The services were continued in the evening by the celebration of pontifical vespers and benediction of the blessed sacrament, and a sermon by the Rev. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church. The altar was decorated with a multitude of lighted candles, and the edifice was crowded to the doors.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN THERE.

He Dedicated the New Church of St. Augustine Yesterday.

Archbishop Corrigan solemnly blessed the new church of St. Augustine, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Franklin Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Solemn Pontifical mass followed the dedication. The Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., celebrated the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. P. W. Tandy, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, the Rev. James Rigney, the Rev. James N. Connolly, and the Rev. M. Aylward.

Dr. Woodward of the Paulist Fathers preached the sermon.

St. Augustine's Church was founded in 1848 on land originally granted by William Keift, Dutch Governor, in 1644, to Jonas Bronckx. A small wooden church was the first worshipping place. In 1860 a new church was built. This structure was destroyed by fire April 8, 1894.

Grace Reformed Church Celebrates.

Grace Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday celebrated its tenth anniversary, and at the morning service the Rev. Joseph R. Duryee, the pastor, made a brief historical address.

Berlioz's Twenty Thousand Francs.

From Temple Bar.

When Berlioz's pecuniary horizon was a darkness that might be felt, he was suddenly restored to comfort and respectability by a golden shower of 20,000f. which Paganini was popularly credited with bestowing. All Paris was aghast, for the fiddler was known to be a miser. It turned out that he added hypocrisy to avarice, for Rossini assured Berlioz that the real benefactor was Armand Bertin, the wealthy owner of the Journal des Debats, who persuaded Paganini to pose as the self-denying patron of a brother musician. Hiller visited Berlioz shortly before he died—a blasé, disappointed, ill-conditioned man of genius, who was so mortified with the reception given to his opera, "The Trojans," that he determined to lay aside his wand, like Prospero, and have nothing more to do with enchantments. He told Hiller that not only had he bequeathed all his scores to the Library of the Conservatoire, but that he had deposited them on the shelves with his own hands. "This was the last act of a man who knew what the vanity of human wishes means as well as Dr. Johnson himself, for all the hopes and aspirations at the outset of his career had been but faintly realized. In early days he had written to Hiller, 'Beethoven was the Columbus of a new tone-world; I hope to follow after him as a Ferdinand Cortez.' There was an element of truth in the prophecy, for, though, as a profound critic has observed, "he was by no means an erudite musician, his knowledge being restricted, like that of most men of genius, to the range of his personal sympathies, yet he stands alone—a colossus with few friends and no direct followers; a marked individuality, original, puissant, bizarre, violently one-sided, whose influence has been and will again be felt far and wide, for good and for bad, but cannot rear disciples, or form a school."

A CURIOUS CORNER OF PARIS

SCENES PLAYED IN THE CONSERVATOIRE AT EXAMINATION.

Formerly the Candidates Were Poor and Poets, Now the Stage Is a Career of Merchants' Children.

From Le Temps, Paris.

There is a corner of Paris where the theatrical outbursts of politics are not heard, where there is much agitation, nevertheless—a special, curious corner, noisy, very vivid in its hours of feverish intensity. It is the Conservatoire, where candidates for places as pupils are now passing their examinations.

Of the Conservatoire the public knows only the grand days of competition, which have become one of the fashionable spectacles, an amusement as much in vogue as a steeplechase. The crowd is admitted into the small Pompeiian hall where occur, on Winter Sundays, several famous concerts. But in the classroom, in that small room which was formerly, in the time of the First Empire, the public hall, the scenes that are played, the comedies that are given, are more attractive, entirely unexpected, and often very amusing. Here there is a procession of young ambitions, of irresistible vocations. Here is a riot or an onslaught of future comedians. The number of the candidates is great, the number of the elect is small. And nothing discourages day dreams in this land of the imagination, where young girls who can hardly talk hope to represent Célimène and humble little fellows present themselves to incarnate Romeo.

A talented designer, Paul Renouard, who has given masterpieces to L'Illustration of Paris and to The Graphic of London, obtained permission to be present one day at these examinations, where only judges besides competitors are usually admitted. He took sketches, which unfortunately are still unpublished, profiles of Dumas or of Doucet, gestures of candidates on the stage, decorations wherein are played the little drama of examination, for it is always a drama, and is often a painful one. So many hopes are disillusionized, so many hearts are broken! I regret that Renouard's pictures have not been published, but the son of the comedian Delaunay, who was a painter before he was an actor, has exhibited at the Salon a view of this hall where dramatic art is secretly cooked. He exhibited the pupils of his father playing there a scene from "Psyche"—Mlle. Marsy in a short gown, and Albert Lambert beardless and as frail as a schoolboy. The picture was exact.

A small, circular stage, without scenes, with a green drapery for a background, a table, a few chairs, a piano, and on the unwaxed floor Hamlet, Alceste, Perdican, Clitandre, sixteen years of age; and Marton, Lizette, Agnès, Andromaque, the entire ideal Pantheon of our theatre, incarnated in children who stutter, recite, hesitate—at times give also the sensation of a future talent, a sudden stroke of lightning illuminating them.

And the official, in the rear of the stage, Lescot, opening the small door on the exterior yard where candidates are waiting, noisy or silent, enervated, anxious for their names to be called, like convicts of the Terror.

When I say Lescot, I am mistaken. The Parisians, accustomed to the legendary official who, for thirty-three years announced on days of competition the names of the laureates, will never hear him again, saying coldly, in the grand silence of the small room: "Call Monsieur or Mademoiselle." Lescot is on the retired list. His was a Parisian physiognomy. A competition was impossible if good Lescot, with his white mustache on a military face, could not be present. He had seen so many of these laureates pass. He was tired of the procession, and he is thinking now, perhaps, that days of competition and of examination are not complete, since he does not appear in them.

Another figure than his has its place at the small door which opens to let the competitors come in. Before the stage there is a horseshoe table, covered with green cloth, studded with inkstands made of white porcelain, and round. There are the President, the judges, the professors writing notes on big registers. Ambroise Thomas does not use a bell, but strikes the table with his paper cutter, which is a variety of bell, and the noise of which on the table means, "I thank you; it's enough."

The candidates soar above this green table, where the jury is listening. The small room, oblong, with work-paint-ed green and pink—like a sherbet—is quite sad, lighted on both sides by glazed windows, having in the rear, opposite the stage, a sombre box from which the Emperor assisted at the tragic competitions of his time, and came to learn if there were not coming a new rival for Talma. The Emperor must have found the box very narrow and, in our time, a music critic would ternly object to it. But Bonaparte was not more at his ease in his war carriage, and from this hole he could listen and see without being seen.

It is before this empty box and that green carpet that, from noon to sunset, for three days, pass the ambitious young persons who wish to wear the laurels of Rachel or of Got. It is a singular crowd. Formerly the candidates for the Conservatoire were poor devils that the demon of the stage had bitten during the performance of some drama, while they listened to Mélingue or saw Dumaine protecting virtue with his powerful muscle. They were intelligent working men, liquor-store poets, or young girls in love with tragedy, which they saw from the topmost galleries of the Théâtre Français.

They were afraid of no obstacles or troubles. They knew that apprenticeship for the stage is harsh. On the way to the Golden Fleece they were prepared to eat biscuits made of stones. And they went joyfully, without fear of Bohemia or of misery. Béranger was still in the fashion, and people sang of the poor who are so happy.

Nowadays the stage is a career. And what a career! The most brilliant, often, and the most remunerative. One becomes an actress just as one becomes a teacher. A girl presents herself at the Conservatoire just as she would present herself at the City Hall for a diploma. A girl goes into an elocution class as a boy goes into a lawyer's office.

How far distant is the time of Scarron and of the Roman Comique. How far distant, even, is the time of Albert Glatigny, a poet who was proud of playing the part of a second Senator in Shakespeare's "Othello!" Parents know, now, that the stage is a trade which is respectable, and sons and daughters of superior officers do not disdain the Conservatoire where, in Gavarni's time, the mothers of actresses were janitors. The stage is now like the painter's studio. There is an invasion of apprentices. "I shall never make of my son 'a spoiler of canvas,'" was the indignant cry of former days. Since Meissonier and Detaille have found golden mines on their palettes the ambition of fathers is quite different. "You do not draw badly; why should you not paint?"

It is the same with the stage. Parlor comedians abound. There is everywhere a spontaneous growth of actors, actresses, and reciters. This entire world of sons and daughters of merchants, lawyers, professors, and military men precipitates itself upon the Conservatoire. They know more than formerly. Are they as much animated by the sacred fire?

It must be said that there is a process of selection among candidates, and that the ignorant, impulsive, and naïve comedian is a rare personage. This art is considered as a trade by everybody. There was among the judges this year a man who received—would you believe it?—a letter of recommendation from a nun in favor of a young girl whom her vocation impelled to quit the convent for the stage! Oh, how far distant from us is Musset's Perdican, who reproached the pale girls that surrounded

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Faust—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—Beau Brummell—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Philemon and Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana—8:00
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
333 FOURTH AV.—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	42	52	54
6 A. M.	41	51	53
9 A. M.	41	48	51
12 M.	44	46	47
4 P. M.	46	43	44
6 P. M.	42	43	43
9 P. M.	40	42	43
12 P. M.	37	40	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square Yesterday.....48.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....45.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....42.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Rain or Snow Late in the Day.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOLD IN AFRICA AND LONDON.

We called attention some weeks since to the statement by The London Economist of the enormous inflation of prices in the South African mining ventures and in stocks connected with and growing out of these. In its latest number The Economist tabulates the prices for the early part of September and those for the 11th of November—had the prices for the preceding Saturday been taken, the change would have been even more marked. The condensed table of totals is as follows:

	Market Valuation. September.	November.
Dividend mines....	$192,822,000	$157,934,000
Non-divid'd mines.	566,145,230	356,399,750
Land, &c., comp's.	317,895,890	203,660,375
Total	$1,076,863,120	$717,994,125

The fall in market valuation in a couple of months is $358,868,995, which is, for the total of stocks included in the table, a trifle over 33 1-3 per cent. The par value of the stock issued was $250,786,800. Broadly speaking, the inflation in the market had by September been 300 per cent., and still remains nearly 200 per cent. Were it possible to get the figures for all the companies, as it is not, these contrasts would be even more striking than they are. Nor is it safely to be assumed that the limit of the decline has been reached. The speculation in the gold stocks was at first bolstered by Mr. BARNATO—the Ringmaster of the Kafir Circus. Two days after the Lord Mayor of London gave this illustrious "banker" a banquet in commemoration of his "courageous, honorable, and successful efforts to avert what threatened to be a serious financial crisis," the worst slump in prices took place. The "crisis" was averted by the aid of financiers in London and in Paris, and no failure of consequence occurred. The Economist declares that "the hope underlying" this action is "that the inherent unsoundness of the position may be disguised and that a period of apparent recovery and stability may enable those who have come to the rescue to unload the shares they have taken in or have advanced money upon." It adds: "The policy of helping 'lame ducks' in preference to twisting their necks is a dubious one, and may or may not prove effective."

Meanwhile, there has been a check, which may or may not be lasting, in the production of the chief South African mining district, that of Witwatersrand. When we last noted the returns from this district, the output for August had just been reported and was 203,573 ounces, the highest then reached. Had the rate of increase been maintained, the total output for the year would have been nearly 2,500,000 ounces. But the output for September fell off to 194,761 ounces and for October to 192,652 ounces. Should November and December be the same as October, the total output would fall below 2,300,000 ounces. This is still a very large product—300,000 ounces over last year and 800,000 ounces over 1893. But the check throws doubt on the future of the ventures in which such great speculation has taken place, even those that have paid dividends, while it ought to be still more chilling to the schemes which pay no dividends, and which stand for more than four-fifths of the market valuation.

Fortunately we on this side of the ocean are exposed at present to no danger from speculation of this sort. But there is a very pertinent question suggested by the situation we have described. Why have investments of a character so obviously risky been made during the past year and a half with money largely derived from the sales of American securities returned to us from abroad? Certainly these securities as a class, even including those which now are and long have been notoriously speculative, have a far more solid basis and have yielded far larger and more regular returns than have been obtained or could reasonably be expected from the African gold mines. The plain answer is that the insecurity of our currency system inspires the distrust that diverts foreign capital.

THE COST OF WOOLEN CLOTHING.

Our Republican friends are beginning to hear complaints in the West about the proposed revision of the wool and woolens schedules of the tariff. For example, The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) says, with reference to the expressed opinion of Congressman CONNELLY that the duties on wool should be restored:

"To put a duty on wool, imposing at the same time compensatory duties for the benefit of the manufacturers, would be to make woolen goods dearer than they have been for the last two years. Do the people of Sangamon County prefer a big tax on their clothing to a small beer tax? These matters had better be carefully considered before our Congressmen commit themselves too far."

We suspect that the Republican members of the new Congress have not given due consideration to the effect upon public opinion of that increase in the cost of woolen clothing to which many of them propose that their party shall commit itself by the passage of a bill in the House.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

The Republicans in Congress are not to be allowed to bring forward tariff-tinkering bills without being held to account by the cooler-headed men of their own party. We have already noted the admonition of the press and some of the representatives of the Northwest. A still more striking, though indirect, warning was given by ex-Senator MILLER of this State last week at the annual dinner of the Home Market Club of Boston. That organization was formed to advocate tariff legislation to keep foreign goods out of the American market. Its guiding principle was aptly stated by one of the speakers: "Our home market is worth incomparably more than all other markets." Most of the gentlemen who addressed the club pictured the country as on the brink of ruin in consequence of the present tariff. Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, for instance, painted the situation in the gloomiest colors:

"The shriveled values, the shrunken work, the diminished wages, the decreased consumption, the foreign goods taking the place of home products, the mills and factories of New-England and Pennsylvania struggling against a new British invasion—all this is the natural and inevitable harvest of the noxious seed that was planted in an hour of madness and delusion in 1892."

The only way to treat such a state of things is, of course, a heavy dose of protection "along McKinley lines."

But Mr. WARNER MILLER sees things in a very different light, and in denying the correctness of the diagnosis destroys all excuse for the proposed remedy. He finds the country in a state of vigorous health, and improving daily. There is in "the last two years" an "increased output of all our leading industries"; there is "re-employment of a large number of laborers at wages nearly or quite up to the standard of 1892"; we have "an increased demand and advanced prices for our agricultural products, wheat and cotton," and especially we have "the return of confidence in every department of business which is the necessary forerunner of the return of the era of prosperity." The future—not the remote future after the tariff has been changed back to the old rates, but the immediate future—looks very bright to the ex-Senator, and, so far from thinking that we shall have to fight for the home market against a "new British invasion," he sees that we can and must get out into the open markets of the world and fight British trade on what has always been its own ground:

"The value of our agriculture and manufactures exceeds that of any other nation by many millions of dollars annually. We are able, not only to supply all the necessities of our own people, but in many lines of production we can and do produce a large surplus, which can only find a profitable market beyond the limits of our shores. We are compelled to seek a foreign market for our surplus cotton, wheat, and meat products. In the manufacture of many grades of cottons, of iron and steel, machinery, railroad supplies, agricultural implements, and many other kinds of goods we can now compete successfully with the older nations. We must, therefore, look abroad for an outlet for our present surplus and for the increase which will come with returning prosperity."

These are the words of one who is a business man first and a politician afterward. Mr. MILLER speaks from observation and experience, and not merely to enforce a party cry. It is true that he advocates Federal subsidies to steamship lines as a means of more cheaply and readily reaching the foreign markets which we need. That, however, is a minor matter. It would be a tough job at present to raise enough money by increased tariff taxes to pay subsidies that would have any effect on our export trade. The important fact is that the vast commercial reservoir of the United States is fed by productive streams that are capable of filling it beyond the home demand. There is no doubt that outlets will be found, and while the business men of the land are engaged in this labor they will not patiently submit to disturbing tariff agitation on the absurd plea that we cannot hold our own markets.

ONE DAY'S LYNCHING REPORTS.

The press dispatches of yesterday reported two lynchings, one in Georgia and the other in Texas. In the latter State a mob hanged a negro who was accused of having driven over a little white girl in the road. But it was discovered afterward that this negro was innocent. The lynchers had killed the wrong man; the negro who had driven over the child made his escape.

The victim in Georgia was Prof. L. W. PERDUE, a teacher. He was confined in jail upon the charge that he had committed a felonious assault upon a young woman, also a teacher, who was acting as his assistant. We read that he "was highly respected, had a wife and three grown children, and was believed by many in the county to be innocent of the charge." A few days ago the case was laid before a Grand Jury, which failed to find an indictment, or at least took no action. On Friday night twenty-five masked men overpowered the Sheriff, took PERDUE from the jail, and killed him. They also mutilated his body.

The people of the South should indulge in thoughtful consideration concerning such cases as these. It is admitted that the negro lynched in Madison County, Texas, was an innocent man. Moreover, the negro who escaped was not guilty of the crime for which lynching is commonly regarded in the South as the proper punishment. Nor was he guilty of murder or homicide. He had driven over a little girl, it is said, and had thus "inflicted serious injuries." There was much doubt as to the guilt of the teacher, PERDUE, who was a man of family and "highly respected." He was in custody and should have had a fair trial.

We published yesterday an extract from an editorial article in which The New-Orleans Picayune, one of the leading and most influential journals of the South, defended the practice of lynching men guilty of that crime for which so many negroes, believed to be guilty, have been tortured and killed by lawless mobs of men who are regarded as respectable citizens. But lynching for one crime inevitably leads to lynching for other offenses. It must happen occasionally, also, that innocent men and men as to whose guilt there is much doubt are lynched. As we have shown, here are two examples reported in one day.

"The people," says The Picayune, "will not submit to the tedious delays and obstructions which operate so often to cheat justice in such cases," referring to felonious assaults upon women by negroes. But if the opinions of the white people of the South are practically unanimous in favor of subjecting men who are guilty of this crime to the severest punishment—and the assertion is frequently made that such is the condition of public sentiment—why is there any risk in leaving the infliction of punishment to the Southern courts? Do not the white people make and control the courts? Is it not practicable for them to require the speedy trial of accused men and the severe punishment of them after conviction? Are they ready to admit that, having absolute control of the machinery of justice and legislation, they cannot make laws which are demanded by the unanimous sentiment of the white people, or courts which will execute those laws?

HOPS HERE AND ABROAD.

In England the hop growers asked the Government on Friday last for a protective duty, and were told that they could not have it. In this country the hop growers, as we learn from the utterances of certain Republican Congressmen, will ask Congress to increase the present duty of 8 cents a pound and to restore the McKinley duty of 15 cents. But as in the case of wheat, so also with respect to hops, England is a large importer and this country is a large exporter.

More than one-third of our crop of hops is exported, and almost the entire quantity shipped abroad goes to England. We have not at hand the figures showing the domestic output since 1890, but in that year our crop was a little less than 37,000,000 pounds. Here are the official reports as to the quantities exported in the last four years:

EXPORTS OF HOPS.

	Pounds.
1892	12,604,686
1893	11,367,050
1894	17,472,975
1895	17,523,388

If our hop growers can export 17,000,000 pounds a year—or much more than one-third of their crop—selling these exported hops in England in open competition with the hops of all other countries, without any tariff protection whatever, why do they need any protective tariff to enable them to overcome here at home the competition of the same foreign growers?

ASSOCIATION AND POOLING.

The experience of the last eight years with the inter-State commerce law has led to a very decided change of opinion on the subject of pooling agreements between competing railroad lines, which are prohibited by that law. The demand of the railroad companies for a change in the law which shall legalize such agreements is now very generally supported by commercial bodies which represent the shipping interests and the general public.

The main purpose of the Inter-State Commerce act was to put an end to "unjust discrimination," and to promote the maintenance of fair and stable rates in railroad traffic. Notwithstanding the inadequate powers of the commission for enforcing its decrees, much has been accomplished in these directions, but there has also been much evasion of the strict requirements of the law and much disaster to railroads from the practice of rate cutting. These evasions and disasters have been in some measure due to the inability of railroad corporations to make and enforce among themselves contracts that are necessary to the maintenance of fair and stable rates.

If strictly observed, the inter-State commerce law will put an end to unjust discrimination between persons and places by the same railroad. No company can charge more to one person than to another for the same service on the same road, or more for a shorter than for a longer distance on the same line, but though a company observe its schedule of rates faithfully, any competing line in the same field may legally cut under its rates for the purpose of drawing off its traffic, and it will have no resource of defense except a cut in its own rates. It is this kind of competition that has demoralized the railroad business of the country.

The companies which handle a large part of the transcontinental business have persistently tried to defend themselves against the disastrous consequences of unregulated competition by traffic agreements and associations, which have all had the inherent weakness of not being legally enforceable. They have depended upon the "honor" of those who enter into the agreements and upon penalties and forfeitures which cannot be exacted with certainty. The radical difficulty is that in forming these associations the parties thereto could make no valid agreement for assuring to its members under the operation of the rates agreed upon an equitable share of the traffic or of the proceeds thereof. That has been the main cause of every failure.

The joint traffic association, just formed, to go into operation at the beginning of 1896 and continue five years, with all its carefully contrived devices for holding together, has that same weak point, because of the prohibition of any pooling arrangement. Members of the association are bound to maintain the established rates, and the managers are "charged with the duty of securing to each company party hereto equitable proportions of the competitive traffic covered by this agreement, so far as can be legally done," but there is no effective means of enforcing the obligation or of performing the duty. If one company finds its business dwindling under the established rates and it is unable to secure its "equitable proportion" in any other way, there will be a strong temptation to cut rates.

Nothing but an agreement which shall in some fair measure effect a distribution of competitive traffic or of the receipts from it can prevent the breakdown of these associations sooner or later at just this point, and no such agreement would now be lawful. Before pooling was forbidden it was liable to abuse as a means of maintaining rates too high, but in point of fact the real difficulty then was to enforce agreements and prevent rate cutting under the stress of competition. Nobody proposes now to go back to an unregulated pooling system devoid of any means of enforcement. We have the inter-State commerce law and the commission, and pooling agreements may be made subject to the approval of the commission and consistent with the scheme of the law, and means may be provided for enforcing their legitimate purpose and preventing their abuse. It is now almost the universal opinion that a carefully regulated pooling system should be authorized.

EVANGELICAL DRUMMING.

It is reported from North Carolina that a "drummer evangelist" has met with great success in converting liquor dealers, which appears to be his specialty, or, as he might say, his "line." The methods of the modern revivalist are indeed so nearly those of the commercial traveler that it is no wonder that an evangelist who has had actual experience in drumming should be highly successful. The success of this evangelist has been such that all the saloon owners and barkeepers in Winston, N. C., are numbered among his converts, and a movement is on foot to enable them to follow the advice of the Plenary Council of Baltimore to the liquor dealers among the faithful: "Honestiorem rationem sustentandi vitam si possunt seligant."

It seems that these penitent persons are to be "assisted in disposing of their stocks." It is not to be supposed that these stocks are to be sold for the purpose of being consumed, for in that case the moral benefit is doubtful, both to the retailer thus "converted" into a wholesaler and to the community. It must be that they are to be bought for the purpose of being destroyed, and this course also opens unpleasant possibilities. Suppose that a saloon keeper has been imperfectly converted, as may happen among so many. What is to hinder him from violent exaggerations of the value of the stock which he appeals to his fellow-citizens to pay for in order that he may no longer be debased? As an instigator to unloading dead stock at a handsome profit the firebug is not to be compared with the "drummer evangelist," for the method suggested to the wicked by the latter involves no risk whatever. As to the barkeepers, it is necessary that employment shall be found for them; and it is expected that most of them will be provided with places in the factories of plug tobacco which abouhd in the neighborhood. It seems that only a moderate degree of enthusiasm can be excited in evangelical circles by a proposal to buy out saloon keepers at their own valuations and to redeem barkeepers by setting them to turning out chewing tobacco instead of mixed drinks.

The Opera House Concert.

The first of the Sunday night concerts was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. An audience of fairly large size was present, and what was lacking in numbers was made up in applause. The solo performers were Franz Ondricek, the violinist; Mme. Francis Saville, soprano, and M. Plancon, basso. Mr. Ondricek played the andante and finale from Mendelssohn's concerto, and it is a long time since this music was played with such frank indifference in the presence of a New-York audience. It may be that some one told Mr. Ondricek that Sunday night concert audiences were not endowed with keen taste, and he really did not care how he played. But there are always some persons present who can recognize slovenly technics and absence of all feeling. He played for an encore Wieniawsky's "Legende" in G minor, with much greater care.

M. Plancon sang an air from "Don Carlos," and for an encore gave a sonorous rendering of "The Lost Chord." His second programme number was an air by Adam. Mme. Saville sang Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhäuser," a number which she would do well to let alone in the future, as it is entirely beyond her capacity. As an encore, she sang Tosti's "Good-Bye." The orchestra, under Mr. Seidl, played, among other things, the prelude to Mascagni's "Ratcliff," which is so reminiscent of "Cavalleria Rusticana" as to be amusing, and a pretty nocturne from Massenet's "La Navarraise."

This Settles the Browning Problem.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The ready sale of this new edition of Browning is by no means an indication that his popularity will continue to increase. Most of this edition has probably been absorbed by members, or those who were members, of the absurd Browning societies, and they perhaps have purchased the books under the hallucination that new type may make clear to them the meaning of the poet whom they never understood. Such a notion would be thoroughly characteristic of the mind that could fritter itself away in the befogged activities of a Browning society. Little has been heard of these societies of late, another fact which indicates that the Browning cult has passed its apogee. While they have probably given something of an impetus to the sale of his works, the Browning societies have unquestionably hurt the fame of the poet they were designed to apotheosize. In spite of his obscurity—a fault that in his case may be characterized as constitutional—Browning was often great, but only his grotesqueries were advertised by the ridiculous Browning societies, whose existence can only be explained on the theory that some brains are made of putty.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE RATIFIES

England Denounced and the Manchester Martyrs Eulogized — Mr. Gladstone's Name Hissed.

A ratification meeting of the Irish National Alliance was held last night in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The meeting was called to ratify the proceedings of the Irish National Alliance Convention held in Chicago in September last and of indorsing the programme enunciated there. The memory of the Manchester martyrs was also honored, it being the anniversary of their death. John F. Finerty of Chicago was the principal speaker.

Among those present were Gen. Michael Kerwan, Col. P. J. Cody, H. G. Bannon, John E. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Tynan, John J. Kelly, C. J. O'Reilly, John T. Boyle, Dr. McKeon, Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, M. J. Carew, T. O'Connell Harney, T. St. John Gaffney, Judge L. N. Giegerich, John J. Neary, Martin Walsh, P. F. McGann, Capt. John O. Kerwan, E. T. Rowe, and Patrick F. Seagrave.

M. J. Langan called the meeting to order and introduced William Lyman as Chairman. Mr. Lyman, in a brief speech, reviewed the history of the founding of the Irish National Alliance at Chicago last month, and in the course of his speech said: "Instead of so-called representatives of the best people wasting their oratory in trying to convince the English people that what the Irish people wanted was to strengthen the British Empire, we want to teach them to instruct their people and the world at large that it is not by strengthening the British Empire that Ireland is to gain her independence, but by its total destruction. Further, that convention said that the expediency justified the use of every means within their power, consistent with the usages of civilized nations."

Mr. Finerty urged a vigorous policy against England, in the course of which he said: "If we are not yet in the field, we intend to be as soon as we can get there."

"England," continued the speaker, "has now only one friend in the world, and that is the Turk, and would be helpless in a war against France or Russia, with their mighty armies. And if there is ever a call for volunteers to fight England, either in Venezuela or elsewhere, I don't believe there is a single able-bodied Irishman in this country who will not enlist."

Mr. Finerty referred to the "Manchester martyrs," and declared that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a result of the shedding of their blood. His mention of Mr. Gladstone's name was hissed.

DINNER TO MR. ZUCCA AND DR. ZUCCHI

Honored for Their Work at the Celebration of Italian Unity.

A complimentary dinner was tendered A. Zucca and Dr. A. Zucchi of this city, by the United Italian Societies last evening at Riccadonna's Union Square restaurant. Mr. Zucca is President of an association of more than 100 Italian societies in the East. He was almost personally responsible and chief promoter of the recent Italian festival in this city in honor of the 400th anniversary of the Unity of Italy, and its success, the Italians declare, was largely due to his efforts. Dr. Zucchi went to Rome at his own expense as the representative of the Italian colony of this city to assist in the decorating of the many national monuments in that city on the same day. It was in appreciation of their services that the Italian societies united in honoring them with a dinner.

Covers were laid for 150, and appropriate addresses were made in Italian by Dr. Luigi Roversi, the editor of El Progresso, and President Furgergy of the Italian Benevolent Society. Addresses in English were also made by Mr. Isaac Tuck, editor of the Fruit Trade Journal; Victor L. Zoon, Secretary of the Fruit Buyers' Union; H. J. Bramn, President of the Fruit Importers' Union; Theodore K. Wegman, Vice President of the Fruit Buyers' Union; O. P. W. Westervelt of the Fruit Importers' Union, and others.

The dinner was attended by Consul Branchi of the Italian Legation, and other Italians prominent in professional and commercial circles.

English Officers To-day.

From Major Arthur Griffiths in The Fortnightly Review.

Officers are still gentlemen nowadays, but they are also soldiers; to be called soldiers is their best title of honor, to behave like good and true soldiers their highest aim. The change is, indeed, remarkable. Time was when they were almost ashamed of their honorable calling. It was kept in the background, everything connected with it was tabooed. To talk "shop" was an offense against good manners; a subject for fine, like drawing a sword in the ante-room or being late for mess. Officers wore their uniform as little as they could; their great desire was to get into plain clothes directly their short daily sacrifice to an irksome duty was ended. In the few rare instances where men wished to improve themselves by studying the higher branches of their profession, or by taking a deeper interest in its practice than was possible in the ordinary round of routine, they were looked upon with surprise, sometimes with contempt. To "know your drill" was quite enough in those days; more than enough indeed, for a very small smattering sufficed to save an officer from reproof, and it was no uncommon thing to hear a lame leader repeating, parrot-like, the words of command prompted by his better-informed Sergeant at his elbow.

Although officers theoretically admitted a bond of union between them and their men, they were too often indifferent to their comfort and well-being; rarely took the lead in their sports and recreations; never acted, even in the infrequent cases when they were competent, as instructors in drill and field exercises. Those were the days of the Queen's "hard bargains," a generic term of reproach which has almost entirely disappeared; if there are still "scrimshankers" and "outfitters," as those who try to avoid foreign or unpleasant service are sometimes called, they are now generally laughed at and despised.

It is almost incredible at this time when all kinds of classes exist for special or higher training, when the garrison instructor is always busy and every encouragement is given to those who wish to improve in languages, that during the Crimean War only two officers could be found in the expeditionary army with any extensive knowledge of Russian; one was but just gazetted, and both (they were brothers) were by extraction Poles, so that their linguistic attainments were purely accidental. Nowadays there are a number of officers declared officially as proficient in Russian, and a great many more in the more familiar European languages. Again, during the siege of Sebastopol it was extremely difficult to meet with officers of the line competent to act as assistants to the Royal Engineers. Now it may be safely said that dozens and dozens would be forthcoming if required.

Paris Prices of Provisions.

From The London Daily News.

A French writer has been making a comparison of the prices of provisions in Paris during the last thirty years, with a view to ascertaining whether there is anything in the complaints of those persons of limited incomes who declare that living is so much dearer than it used to be. Bread, he finds, has remained stationary in price, on the whole, during the period in question, but he is forced to admit that, taking provisions generally, there has been a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. in prices, which, however, is far less, he declares, than is generally supposed. This means that, while improvements in methods of production and distribution have brought down the price of goods in England under free trade to such an extent that the bimetallists cry out that there has been a great appreciation of gold, the French purchaser derives no benefit whatever from these causes, but, on the contrary, finds that his money fetches less instead of more than it used to do. And meanwhile it is notorious that, in spite of protection, which protectionists declare must raise wages, the working classes are considerably worse off in France than in England.

Tropical Africa.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Nature has marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home of the negro and indigenous tribes. The bulk of the continent is still untouched, though not untainted, by Western civilization. I cannot, therefore, believe that Tropical Africa will ever be brought within the pale of Western progress. For, in order that Africa may progress, it is absolutely essential that it be developed along natural lines; but as yet the inherent powers of native genius have neither been discovered, nor, in the absence of any cohesion among the indigenous tribes, and in view of European rapacity and political immorality, are they, even if discovered in the future, ever likely to be encouraged or fostered. No, Africa is a continent fated to be conquered and exploited by the heirs of civilization, to whom it may pay a reluctant tribute, but never the homage of imitation.

THE REPUBLICAN-MORMON BARGAIN

The Church Influence Openly Used to Promote Republican Success.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Capt. John Codman, well known throughout Utah, has a short article in a recent issue of your paper anent the first State election in Utah, held on the 5th of the present month. It is regrettable that a man of Mr. Codman's intelligence and familiarity with the people should have been unable to distinguish between the Republican talk of protection and the attitude of the early Mormon leaders, as to local industries. The Mormons knew nothing about the doctrine of protection as now understood until about the time of the division. They were, however, taught to encourage local industries. The reason for this teaching was the belief inculcated by the leaders that the people were to be isolated from the rest of the world, and, unless they encouraged among themselves the development of such manufactories as would supply them with the necessities and some of the comforts of life, they would suffer. Moreover, as will be recalled by all who are intimate with the middle history of Utah, the belief was generally entertained that a famine would come upon the people, and for this reason relief societies—that is, the woman's organizations of the Mormon Church, designed for charitable work—built houses and saved grain. The belief prevailed among all the people of the Church that the saving of grain and other articles was absolutely necessary to their physical salvation, and that they would be unable to obtain from the outside world during the time of famine the things indispensable to the preservation of existence. This was the fundamental reason for the encouragement of local industries on the part of Brigham Young. His message to one of the early Legislatures of this Territory, while he was still Governor, shows that he felt that the distance between the cities of the East and the West and Utah afforded all the protection necessary to encourage local industries, and he very explicitly stated that he did not wish the taxes of the people to be used to develop local companies.

When Democrats are prepared to explain the cause of the defeat of the Democratic Party in Utah by the claim that the Mormon people have been taught to believe in a system of protection as now understood, there is little hope for Democratic success in this part of the country. The claim of Capt. Codman that the Democrats "counted largely on the fact that the 'so-called from a generally Republican Congress" is persecutions' of the people have emanated also opposed to the facts. Democrats did believe that the attitude of the National Democracy in interposing Democratic principles against the disposition of the Republican Party to ride the Mormon people into the dust would be remembered with some sense of gratitude; but the results do not justify the belief on the part of local Democrats.

It is no longer a question as to whether Church influence was used by churchmen to bring about the Republican victory in this Territory. The contention now is as to the extent of its influence. Everybody knows that President Woodruff, while a Democrat, has been overshadowed by the ambitious desires and the personal antagonisms of Mr. George Q. Cannon against leading Democrats. In the face of the claim of the Mormon people that they first seek pure and capable men upon whom to bestow office, the election of Mr. Frank J. Cannon is evidence that the desires of the people in this, as in other respects, were made a secondary consideration to the wishes of strong Church Republicans. Capt. Codman has suffered himself to be as badly deceived about the affairs in Utah as he thinks the people of Utah were deceived with regard to the Republican promises as to wool, free coinage, and so on. The defeat of Democracy in Utah was compassed by the use of Church influence. Any man with intelligence enough to read aright the tendency of current events, and who has any knowledge of the facts, knows this to be true. There are, however, those whose personal preferments demand a denial of these truths, and such denial of the truth is one of the easiest of tasks to perform. Capt. Codman must not be classed with such, but he has suffered himself to be deceived, nevertheless. L. G.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 16.

Abraham Hayward.

From Temple Bar.

Hayward was at that time (1856) in the full swing of his society success, and quite a power in the London world. These were the days of dowagers. Viscount Palmerston was Premier, and old Lady Palmerston was a queen of society. With these dowagers, with Lady Palmerston in particular, Hayward stood high; he had gained their favor, and his wit and excellent information made him a much-sought-for guest. He was the great diner-out of that period, and it was nearly impossible to enter a London drawing room on festive occasions without seeing him.

Certainly his looks could at no time have recommended him. He was a short man, with a head much too large in proportion. He was bald, but had a crown of white curly hair which stood out and always seemed angry. His face was very Jewish, with piercing eyes and a heavy jaw. All his gestures were quick and jerky, and he hardly ever remained still. His intelligence was of the sharpest; he possessed the most varied and wonderful store of anecdotes, both ancient and contemporary; his stories were expected, and no disappointment on that score was ever incurred by a hostess.

In a man so clever, so "cute—for that American word fitted him exactly—it was at first a surprise to hear him laugh immoderately at his own jokes. He never made one without tittering long and loud. But, thinking over this habit of his, I have grown to find in it a most decisive proof of his extraordinary cleverness. Some of his stories possessed just a flavor of the doubtful element; the world was more thin-skinned then, and it was necessary not to shock it. By laughing at his own jokes he always gave time for any little embarrassment to blow over, and for people to look at their neighbors' faces—which is the usual way of finding out the exact amount of one's own susceptibility; his laugh, in fact, was an art, and served him excellently.

Halley's Comet.

Sir Robert Ball in Good Words.

The question arose as to the date at which a comet should be seen again. We must observe that the question was complicated by the fact that the body, in the course of its voyage around the sun, was exposed to the incessant disturbing action produced by the attraction of the several planets. No means then existed of calculating with precision the effect of the disturbance a comet might experience from the action of the different planets, but Halley exhibited his usual astronomical sagacity in deciding that Jupiter would retard the return of the comet to some extent. Had it not been for this disturbance the comet would apparently have been in view in 1757 or early in 1758. But the att

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

Turkish Authorities Heed Minister Terrell's Warning.

COLLEGE AT MARSOVAN GUARDED

Porte Requires Three Months to Suppress the Armenian Uprising and Begin the Work of Reform.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The representative of The United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that advices from Marsovan, bearing date of Nov. 22, show that the American college at that place is now carefully protected by the authorities, a condition of affairs that is no doubt due to the energetic representations that have been made to the Porte by A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, who has been indefatigable in his attempts to secure the safety of American citizens and their property, wherever situated in the Turkish dominions.

The representative of The United Press adds that he has received advices from Erzeroum, dated Nov. 16, which show that the promise made by the authorities to return to the Armenians as much as possible of the property they lost during the troubles there is of no value whatever, no attempt being made to keep the promise.

The Governor says that the supply of bread that is daily given to 5,000 persons who would otherwise starve must be stopped before long. Should this supply be cut off, there will undoubtedly be many persons who will die from actual starvation, as they have absolutely no means of procuring food for themselves.

Sarkis, the naturalized American who was thrown into prison near Erzeroum some time ago, is still deprived of his liberty, but Simonjan has been released on the demand of Minister Terrell.

A number of outrages have been perpetrated on the inhabitants of Sehilkani for giving testimony against the Governor, who has threatened to sow the site of the town with barley.

The Governor to whom Minister Terrell referred in his warning to the Porte that Turkey would be held responsible should a hair on the head of an American be harmed has been removed from office.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Reports received from Constantinople by diplomats here show that the situation in the Turkish capital is quieter. It is hoped that further measures on the part of the powers will not be needed.

The decision of the German Government not to send a dispatch boat to Turkey is regarded as a sign that Germany places strong reliance upon the ability and intention of the Sultan to preserve order in his dominions. Although German official opinion is not openly hostile to the action of Great Britain toward Turkey, it certainly is not friendly, and what are considered as Lord Salisbury's inflammatory policy and Sir Philip Currie's want of tact in dealing with the Sultan, together with his frigid and unyielding manner toward that monarch, are the subjects of open talk in diplomatic circles here and in Vienna.

Dr. Lindau, the German representative of the Turkish Debt Commission, is here negotiating a loan secured by the taxation upon Turkish tobacco.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that all the foreign Consuls at Erzeroum have signed a joint report disproving the Turkish versions of the massacres there.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 23, saying that diplomatic opinion holds that a conference is indispensible for the settlement of Turkish affairs. The dispatch adds that the present attitude of the powers toward each other cannot be called concord. They have agreed as regards their general intention, but they lack a specific plan. Hence their concerted action has narrowed down to each of the six embassies asking for a second dispatch vessel at Constantinople. It is believed these demands will be granted.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the consuls estimate the value of the property lost at Diarbekir at 2,000,000 pounds, Turkish. The residue of the Armenian population of Diarbekir will emigrate to Batoum. The dispatch adds that a panic among the Armenians at Constantinople continues.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Ambassador Pansa has telegraphed from Constantinople the substance of an interview he recently had with Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, who said that the Porte would require at least three months to suppress the Armenian rising at Zeitoun and to set the reform machinery working. The Grand Vizier requested Italy and the other powers to cooperate to restrain the Balkan States from an ill-timed anti-Turkish agitation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Czar yesterday gave a cordial audience to the Italian Ambassador. In the course of the conversation his Majesty said it was necessary to accord Turkey time to put into effect the reforms the Sultan had promised.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—The Turkish Minister here has received a dispatch recalling him immediately to Constantinople.

CLAIMS GOOD ORDER PREVAILS.

The Porte Sends a Message to Turkey's Representative in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Turkish Legation in this city has received from the Porte the following telegram:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—The Syrian Latin and Syrian Catholic Bishops of Ourfa, together with some leading men of their communities, have just wired to the Grand Vizier as follows:

"In consequence of the events that took place at Ourfa, the local authorities adopted wise measures, thanks to which peace was secured. The leading Mussulmans of our city and all our neighbors continue to entertain with us most cordial relations."

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Commander in Chief of the Fourth Corps of the imperial army:

"I transmitted immediately to the military commanders your fresh instructions. Order has already been completely restored in the six provinces. Prompt military measures having been taken for the repression of the disorders which occurred in the Province of Sivas, I most firmly believe that within a short time peace will be restored in this province also."

The leading Armenians of Erzeroum paid a visit to Marshal Chakir Pasha and to the Vali of Erzeroum, and expressed to them their regrets for the disorders provoked by the Armenian revolutionists. They at the same time presented their thanks for the measures taken concerning the treatment of the wounded, the care of the destitute, and the safeguard of churches and schools. The Armenian rioters of Marash fired on the Mussulmans and set fires at many points; but thanks to the measures taken, order has been restored and the fires were mastered.

Perfect tranquillity prevails at the Provinces of Kossovo, Scutari, Janina, Adrianople, Monastir, Salonica, Crete, the islands of the archipelago, Erzeroum, Moussoul, Khudavendkiar, Adin, Trebizonde, Tripoli of Africa, Bitlis, Castamouni, Koniah, Diarbekir, Bassorah, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, Aleppo, Bagdad, Syria, and Beyrout, and at the Sandjaks of Ismid, Zores Tchataldja. The authorities of Sivas and of Amassia have begun to return to the owners all articles robbed. The assertion to the effect that the fire at Kharpoot had been set by the Imperial troops is absolutely false.

It is claimed that one Mussulman was wounded by an Armenian at Aintab.

THANKED BY THE ARMENIANS.

The Porte Issues an Official Note on Turkish Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—The following official note has been issued relative to the present general situation:

The Armenian Notables at Erzeroum have waited upon Shakir Pasha, the Imperial Commissioner, and expressed their regret that Armenian revolutionist are provoking disorder. The Notables thanked the Commissioner for the official arrangements that had been made for the care of the wounded, the relief of the needy, and the safety of the churches and schools.

The Armenian rioters at Marash fired upon the troops, and also upon the houses occupied by Moslems. The authorities quelled the disorders. The statement that the imperial troops caused the fire at Kharput is absolutely false.

In consequence of the distress in the Provinces of Sivas and Kharput, the Sultan has ordered that the corn received in the collection of tithes be divided among the needy inhabitants.

Cholera in Russian Towns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The official statistics show that from Nov. 20 to Nov. 23 there were fourteen new cases of cholera and seven deaths from the disease in this city. During the last month there were 230 cholera deaths in Volhynia and fifty-two in Kieff.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO CUBA.

Many Recruits to Take Part in the Island War.

BARCELONA, Nov. 24.—Four thousand eight hundred troops, mostly new recruits, embarked here to-day on the steamers Colon and Santiago for Cuba. They were given an enthusiastic farewell. The men were in excellent spirits.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The famous bandit of Vulta Abajo, Perico Delgado, has been killed by the Civil Guard near Mariel.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 24.—Gen. Canellas and Col. Segura had an engagement with the Cuban leaders Perequito Perez and Bonne in La Gloria, in the Guantanamo district, Nov. 12. Both sides had only small bands of men. The fight lasted about half an hour, and the Spaniards had two killed and four wounded. The Cubans lost two wounded. Gen. Canellas afterward visited Malabet, Cuero, Hatibonico, Morrillo, and Playa Boracha, all these places being in the Guantanamo district. He asserts that he has not seen any signs to prove that the Cuban leader Carrillo has landed in that neighborhood, as reported.

Nov. 13.—The steamer Villaverde arrived at this port from Manzanillo, and sailed the same day for that city with another regiment aboard to assist Gen. Gonzalez Munoz.

The Spaniards have resumed their old practice of killing Cuban prisoners, giving as an excuse that the captives tried to escape. Within the last few days they have murdered four or five such unfortunates in the San Luis jurisdiction.

The Government has built thirty-four forts, a large barracks, a hospital, and thirteen towers of defense in the districts of Daiquiri, Vinent, and Juragua.

Nov. 14.—A party of Cubans under Col. Pancho Sanchez approached the Songo Railroad station, and, after firing on the fort, succeeded in entering the village. They killed one soldier and wounded six. Many men of the village followed Sanchez's party.

STORM ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

An Italian Brig Wrecked and Four of the Crew Drowned.

ROME, Nov. 24.—A violent tempest prevailed over the Mediterranean to-day. The Italian brig Giuseppe was wrecked at Calvi, Corsica, and four of her crew were drowned. Many small vessels have been lost. A number of drownings are reported from different places along the coasts.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A gale from the northnortheast prevailed over Southern England to-day. A heavy sea was running in the English Channel. One of the Dover-Calais boats found it impossible to enter Calais and was compelled to put about and return to Dover. The steamer met with no mishap.

Oppose Shipments of Live Stock.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, will receive Dec. 11 a deputation from the agricultural societies, who will ask that a regulation be made that all cattle and sheep intended for food purposes in Great Britain be killed before shipment or at the port at which they are landed.

To Dissolve the Council.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—In view of the charge made by Marquis Cabrinana that certain members of the Municipal Council had used their official position to their private advantage the Government has decided to dissolve the council.

Deficit in Germany's Revenue.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung claims to have authority to state that the imperial budget for 1896-7 will show an estimated revenue of 1,229,884,228 marks, and estimated expenditures of 1,259,901,749 marks, leaving a deficit of 30,017,521 marks.

Publishing House Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The printing works at Chilworth, Surrey, of Unwin Brothers, the noted publishers, have, together with an immense amount of literary matter that was awaiting printing, been destroyed by fire. The loss is £80,000.

Negotiating a New Treaty.

PEKIN, Nov. 24.—The negotiations for a Chinese-Japanese commercial treaty are still under way. The Chinese demands for special duties render an agreement difficult.

Wreck Endangers Vessels.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—An incoming vessel reports a sunken wreck, with part of one of its masts standing above the water, off Kinsale. The wreck is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

Rector of the American College.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The report that the Rev. Father William H. O'Connell had been appointed Rector of the American College here is confirmed at the Vatican.

Death of Baron De Tabley.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—John Byrne Leicester Warren, third Baron De Tabley, died today. He was born April 26, 1835.

To Leave Liao-Tung Nov. 30.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Japanese will evacuate the Liao-Tung Peninsula Nov. 30.

Oil Fields of Baku.

From Chambers's Journal.

The oil fields of Baku are by far the most productive known, and since 1883 (practically, operations on any important scale only commenced in 1872) the production has undergone enormous expansion, rising from 5,500,000 barrels in 1883 to over 20,000,000 barrels in 1890. It has been stated on good authority that of the 400 wells open in the Baku fields in 1883, 1 has thrown up as much oil in one day as the whole of the 25,000 oil wells of America. In another case, over £11,000 worth of oil has run to waste in one day from a single well. There is therefore good reason to believe that Russian oil can easily supply the deficiency caused by a considerable falling off in the supply of American petroleum, although it must be borne in mind that Russian crude oil only yields 30 per cent. of refined, as against 90 per cent. in the case of America.

The Russian trade is largely in the hands of Messrs. Nobel Brothers, who occupy a position much in the same relation to this industry as does the Standard Oil Company in America. That there are probably immense undiscovered oil deposits in Siberia is partly confirmed by the recent discovery of naphtha springs in the Transbaikal region. In the Amur Valley these promise so satisfactorily that a syndicate of Russian capitalists has been formed, and has applied to the authorities for permission to be allowed to exploit the territory on a large scale. Oil fields of some importance exist in Java and Sumatra, and there are several Dutch companies established in these islands, which possess wells varying in depth from 75 to 1,850 feet. The Java petroleum yields a large proportion of valuable by-products, such as lubricating oils; the Sumatra oil produces more kerosene and less paraffine.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Nov. 24.—The bodies of five men, two of whom are recognized as being Americans, have been discovered northwest of here, in a wild section of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The bodies probably are those of members of a gold prospecting party. It is supposed they lost their way, and died of starvation and exposure.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 24.—Smith Weed, Francis Conway, and a man of this city have purchased of Francis C. Fulton of Philadelphia the Ausable Chasm property, which includes the Chasm Hotel and 500 acres of land. Price, $110,000.

CAYUGA, Ind., Nov. 24.—Jefferson Starks, an aged merchant of this place, was murdered last night by two thieves as he was proceeding homeward from his store. His assailants beat him to death, and then robbed him.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 24.—Joseph Garno, aged fourteen, accidentally shot John Stevenson, aged seventeen, this afternoon while the boys were playing with a revolver. It is feared that the injured boy will die.

BUTLER, Penn., Nov. 24.—Edman Heller, aged seventy, was killed by an explosion of gas in his house at Saxonburg this morning, and his daughter, Minnie Heller, was injured so badly that she probably will die.

As Suspected.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"I must be going," he muttered.

He was hustling through the storm door as he spoke. Presently he struck the sidewalk, whereat he knew his suspicions were correct.

EMPEROR AT HIS SPORT

Germany's Ruler Enjoying Himself Killing Big Game.

PROVES TO BE A REMARKABLE SHOT

Joke Played on Prince von Hohenlohe with a Curious Drinking Cup—Kaiser as a Musical Director.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The time for hunting which is allowed to the Kaiser before his attention will be engaged in the direction of political and Court affairs by the resumption of the session of the Reichstag and the opening of the Winter season will be passed upon the royal estates in Prussian Saxony, where the Emperor will go Monday. His Majesty has recently had a period of remarkably successful hunting, first at Piesdorf, where he beat the record. In a single day he shot 264 hares, 67 pheasants, and 6 partridges. His next shooting was at Letzlingen, where there were plenty of wild boar and deer. At this shoot 41 stags, 2 fallow deer, 25 wild boar, and 20 small pigs fell to the Kaiser's bag, and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, who accompanied him, shot 18 stags, 16 fallow deer, 13 wild boars, and 2 small pigs.

The shooting lodge at Letzlingen was the scene of nightly festivities, and the Emperor put aside his dignity and joined in the fun. In the banquet room there is a quaint drinking cup fitted into a stag's horn. This cup, which has been used since the time of King Frederick William III., requires a half bottle of wine to fill it. The drinker's face fixes into the antlers, which are so curved as to keep the mouth from coming in close contact with the rim of the cup. The custom is that a guest attending the hunt for the first time must empty the cup at a single draught.

Upon the occasion of last week's hunt Chancellor Prince Von Hohenlohe was attending as a neophyte, and the Kaiser asked him to drink the health of the Empress out of the cup, which was filled with champagne. Prince Hohenlohe essayed to do so, but poured the wine over his face and inside of his collar, amid the laughter of the Emperor and the assembled guests. There is a plate on the cup which bears an inscription, signed "Fritz III.," directing how the cup must be used by all of his successors at these hunting feasts.

Another incident of the hunt is told, as follows: The guests invited to Letzlingen were so numerous and the field of the chase was so wide that the Emperor caused tickets of identity to be issued to the guests taking part in the hunt. A gendarme meeting the Kaiser scanned him so attentively that the Kaiser said to him: "Why do you fix your eyes upon me? Perhaps you think I have no ticket; here it is," at the same time handing it to the gendarme. The latter replied: "I never thought of the ticket," whereupon the Kaiser ordered him to demand a ticket from each of the guests, which he proceeded to do. Princes, Dukes, and other notable personages were fined for the non-production of their tickets, which many of them had left behind, and the joke seemed to amuse the imperial mind greatly.

Besides conducting the "Funicull, Funicula," as it was played by the military band at the hunting banquet at Letzlingen, as described in these dispatches last week, the Kaiser took the baton while the band played five military marches and a composition of Count Philip von Eulenberg's, entitled "Die Rosenlieder." The guests agree that the Emperor conducts with both vigor and precision.

The Empress is occupied in selecting Christmas gifts, and for several days past, accompanied by the Emperor, has visited the Berlin stores and made large purchases of toys and other goods, including a large model of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with crew and guns complete, which is intended for Prince Adalbert, her third son, who holds the rank of Lieutenant in the German Navy. Her Majesty also purchased at the Artists' Exhibition a number of water colors, which she intends as gifts to the various personages attached to the Court.

Ex-Empress Frederick will come to Berlin Nov. 28 and remain until the end of January. Literary and art circles will hail her advent with pleasure, and the charitable institutions will be still more delighted at her coming. Her Majesty is a regular patron of several of these institutions and a generous contributor to many other works of charity. Upon the occasion of her birthday, Thursday, which the ex-Empress spent with her daughter, Princess Margaret, at Rumpenheim Castle, flags were flying from many private residences in her honor.

OLD-AGE INSURANCE.

Dr. Von Boediker's Proposed Reforms Lead to an Official Falling Out.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The pending reforms in the old-age insurance measures have led to a squabble between Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, and Dr. von Boediker, President of the Imperial Insurance Office, in which Dr. Grieseman, editor of the North German Gazette, also is involved.

Dr. von Boediker has proposed alterations in the old-age insurance law which are opposed by Dr. von Boetticher. Dr. Grieseman published Dr. von Boediker's plans in his paper prematurely, at the same time publishing an article applauding them as reforms which were likely to be approved by the Government. Dr. von Boetticher became enraged at this, and, as a consequence, Dr. von Boediker, after a stormy interview with the Minister of the Interior, obtained several weeks' leave of absence, ostensibly on account of illness, and is now recruiting his officially impaired health and awaiting the issue of his quarrel with his superior.

Dr. Grieseman is also ill, and has been suspended from his functions as editor of The North German Gazette. The Reichsanzeiger, the official journal, states that there is no prospect that the reforms published in the Gazette will become law, and declares that they were made public through grave indiscretion. Dr. Grieseman is actually ill, the excitement caused by the affair having brought on a stroke of apoplexy, from which he is recovering slowly.

CHALLENGE TO CONSUL PARTELLO.

He Is Called On to Name German Firms Guilty of Undervaluations.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Sonneberg Gazette challenges the accuracy of the accusations made by Dwight J. Partello, United States Consul at Sonneberg, that German firms are making fraudulent customs declarations. The Gazette especially attacks Mr. Partello's statement published in a New-York newspaper, that on his return to Sonneberg his examinations designed to prevent fraudulent declarations will be more vigorously prosecuted and more extensive in detail than heretofore.

The Gazette demands that Mr. Partello give the names of the German firms that are practicing the frauds he alleges, declaring that general insinuations are grossly unfair and ought not to be tolerated.

The Berlin newspapers have taken up the subject of Mr. Partello's charges, and second the demands of the Sonneberg Gazette that Mr. Partello give the names of the German firms against which he makes accusations.

HERBERT BISMARCK ON THE STUMP.

Makes Speeches in Prussian Saxony for the Agrarians.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Count Bismarck lately has been stumping Prussian Saxony in the interests of the agrarians. In one of his speeches he defended the grain bill drafted by Count Kanitz, and in another speech he came out in favor of bimetallism, protective tariffs, and the introduction of an eight-hour day on all the imperial docks and wharves, to go into effect April 1, 1896. The employes at present work ten hours.

An eight-hour day, Count Herbert argued, running from 7 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a quarter of an hour for breakfast and the same length of time for dinner, closing the works at 3 o'clock, would give the men time for daylight recreation.

The Count strongly urged a trial of this system, which, if it should prove to be detrimental to the work after a trial of six months' duration, could be abandoned and the existing system resumed.

Princes Doing Christmas Shopping.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Empress took the four eldest of the Princes last evening to the Berlin shops to allow them to do their own Christmas shopping. Each Prince paid for the articles of his choosing out of his own pocket money. The salesmen say that the Princes were inclined to drive hard bargains, and were especially emphatic in exacting whatever change mnght be due them. Prince Adalbert, rummaging in a basket filled with fancy goods, found a lucky pig, intended for the use of card players in the game of "All Fours," and raised a terribly outcry when his mother refused to permit him to purchase it.

A Russo-German Loan.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—A syndicate of Berlin and Frankfort capitalists has concluded arrangements for the conversion of the Russian railway loans, amounting to 165,000,000 marks. This agreement implies the placing of large orders in Germany for supplies of railway material. It is the first great Russo-German financial operation that has been entered into since 1886, and proves conclusively the renewal of friendly relations between Germany and Russia.

An Inquiry as to Suicides.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Government has ordered an inquiry into the causes of the frequency of suicides among firemen and stokers employed on merchant steamers, and the inquiry is likely to extend to investigation of the causes of the general increase of suicides, which has become very noticeable.

Soiree Directed by the Rev. Dr. Fry.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—A soirée was held here last week under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Fry for the benefit of the English and American Episcopal Church here. It was a complete success in every respect.

A Chess Tournament.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The chess master, Steinits, is giving a chess tournament here prior to his departure for St. Petersburg.

Caprivi in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Ex-Chancellor Caprivi is visiting Berlin. He maintains the strictest privacy and receives no vistors.

SCHOONER FOSTER HELD AT LEWES

Her Captain Says She Is Not Under Engagement to Cuban Insurgents—Threatens to Sue the Government.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 24.—Complications are likely to result from the seizure and detention of the schooner Joseph W. Foster by the Government on suspicion of violating neutrality laws by carrying munitions of war and men to the insurgent forces in Cuba. Capt. Wheaton has abandoned his vessel to the Government, and proposes to sue for damages on account of the seizure and delay.

Under instructions from Acting Secretary Wike of the Treasury Department, Deputy Collector Sharpe of Lewes, Del., to-day chartered a tug, and, with seven Custom House employes, left the Breakwater at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the schooner which was lying at anchor above here in the bay. After an interview with Capt. Wheaton, Collector Sharpe decided that it would be prudent to bring the Foster to the Breakwater.

During the interview the Captain turned the vessel over to the Collector, and said he held the Government responsible for her from then on, and would have no more to do with her. Collector Sharpe then ordered the tug to tow the vessel to the Breakwater, and it arrived there at 6 o'clock. Two Custom House men were placed in charge.

When interviewed, Capt. Wheaton said he would leave the vessel to-morrow, and go to Philadelphia, where he would bring suit for damages against the United States Government for detention. He is indignant because the Government did not release his vessel after the officials had searched her and reported that nothing contraband was found.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Horace Plunkett, Dublin, Ireland, is at the Brunswick.

—Dr. William A. Hammond of Washington is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago is at the Union Square.

—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle.

—Bishop C. C. Grafton of Wisconsin and John W. Garrett of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Thomas McKean of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John Caldwell of Pittsburg and E. P. Ripley, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, are at the Windsor.

—Governor-elect Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, George R. Peck of Chicago, and Benjamin P. Cheney and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, are at the Holland.

—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, and Judge George N. Kennedy of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Normandie—Samuel G. Wondell, New-York.

—Shoreham—P. O. Connors, Charles W. Forbes.

—Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Johnston, New-York.

—Riggs—Edgar Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Samuels, New-York.

—Willard's—F. McCloskey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brewer, New-York.

—Hamilton—William M. Savin, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, New-York.

—Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bean, New-York.

—Page's—Mrs. F. Johnston, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wilson, Brooklyn.

Former Naval Tactics.

From Temple Bar.

The line of battle simply meant that upon coming in touch of an enemy, an Admiral formed his fleet in one long line, in which each ship followed in the wake of the one immediately preceding it, at a sufficient distance to allow room for manoeuvring. In this order the two fleets ranged alongside of one another, discharging their broadsides as they passed, until one line was thrown into confusion, whereupon the Commander of the other hauled down his signal for "a line head," and hoisted that for "a general chase," which meant that his ships were too close with those of the enemy, and finish the business with the grappling-iron and the cutlass. That was a naval battle in theory; and, supposing the antagonists really in earnest, the theory was capable of being converted into extremely good practice, but in the eighteenth century that was just what the French rarely were. The tradition of the English service was that a Commander should destroy his enemy's ships; of the French, that he should preserve his own. Consequently, a French Admiral would never accept battle until he had gained a position in which he could, at any moment, run out of action before the wind, and, as an English Admiral would never break his own line to force him, most actions ended in the fleets defiling past one another, the French bringing down the English spars, the English hulling the French with every shot, until the French, having, as they considered, made pursuit impossible, put suddenly about and ran before the wind to fulfill their destiny of living to fight another day.

Of course it was always open to a determined officer to disregard "the line ahead," and close with the enemy pell-mell by means of a "general chase." Anson fell back on this in his battle with La Jonquière and St. George, when he saw the Frenchmen playing their old game of waiting upon the night; Hawke made use of it on that Winter afternoon when, with a gale howling on a lee shore, he followed Conflans through the shallows and between the granite reefs into Quiberon Bay; and Boscawen adopted it when M. de la Clue showed him his heels along the Barbary coast.

No stand-still at COWPERTHWAITE'S, 104 West 14th St. Many elegant Carpets and Rugs sold at the old low prices of wool and wages.—Adv.

CLOSE OF HEINE FAIR

The Rest of the 100,000 Marks Needed Easily Raised.

WORKERS WHO BROUGHT IT ABOUT

The Sculpture Society's Adverse Report Helped the Project—History of the Statue in Germany.

The Heine Memorial Fair came to a successful close last night at the Lenox Lyceum. Thus the first chapter of the American history of the unfortunate memorial of Heinrich Heine has ended in a triumph for its projectors. The remaining chapter is now in the hands of the Park Commissioners. And in this portion of the work the energetic promoters will leave no reasonable effort untried to acquire a suitable site for the monument. At the present time the main portion of the task has been accomplished, as the amount to be paid to the sculptor has been raised.

The fair has netted the fund nearly $12,000, which, with the amount previously received from private donations, will cover the sum agreed upon for the Loreley Fountain, 100,000 marks. The men and women who have toiled so arduously for this project feel highly elated over the results. Shortly after the opening of the fair they received what seemed at the time a heavy blow, but which has proven a veritable boomerang. The second day of the fair the news was spread that the committee

Richard Katzenmayer,
President of Fair Association.

of the National Sculpture Society had reported to the Park Commission against the fountain. This, it was thought, would bring about a disinterestedness on the part of the public.

But subsequent events proved that this was a wrong conclusion, for as soon as the news of the committee's report became generally known the fair experienced an unlooked-for impetus, and the Germans began to flock in large numbers to the Lenox Lyceum and to assure the persons in charge that they could count on a still more generous support. When the receipts were figured up last night the committee found that it had attained its object, as more than sufficient money had been made to make up the balance of the amount of the purchase price. This gratifying result is due to the untiring efforts of the fair association and the following ladies and gentlemen, who have worked unselfishly for months in the cause: Richard Katzenmayer, B. Nagelschmitt, Heinrich Bauer, A. Baumann, R. J. Mayer, Jacob Bertschmann, S. P. Mendel, Dr. H. Binder, John Bremmer, F. Oschmann, C. B. Pfanneschmidt, W. Dietzel, Jacob Pfann, Otto Pullich, Julius Eschwege, Dr. S. Fischer, Dr. E. Richard, Theodore Ritter, Carl Schlettinger, August Gebhard, Jacob Germann, Hermann Gebhard, Christian Goeppele, Felix Schwarzschild, Jacob Heintz, Albert Stetthelmer, F. Hildebrandt, Jacob Steul, Gallius Thomann, H. C. Timm, Moritz Isidor, Dr. M. Toeplitz, George von Skal, W. Juergensen, C. G. F. Wahle, Jr., Richard Weinacht, L. Weisz, L. Windmüller, J. P. Windolph, Lorenz Zeller, Max Ams, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigmund Bergmann, A. Warley Platzek.

H. W. Boettger, John Catoir, Herman Ridder, William Demuth, George Ehret, F. A. Ringler, George C. Engel, B. Fischer, Gen. Franz Sigel, Hugo Bohmer, Joseph Herrings, Leopold Herzig, William Hoffman, William Steinway, Dr. A. Jacobi, Theodore Killian, Henry Kroeger, C. M. Von Baur, A. Von Briesen.

Mrs. M. Ams, Mrs. Paula Herzig, Mrs. Paula Eschwege, Mrs. Dr. E. Richard, Miss Jennie Mendel, Mrs. B. Kaempffert, Mrs. W. B. Franke, Mrs. Paula Schoedler, Mrs. William Soell, Miss Maggie Mueller, Mrs. Bertha Nonnenbacher, Miss Emilie Bartels, Miss Lena Nonnenbacher, Miss Agnes Fera, Miss Daisy Metz, Miss Elsa Ihlefeld, Miss Eleanor Metz, Mrs. A. Keller, Mrs. J. Bronisch, Mrs. F. G. Fuchs, Mrs. A. Hammersen, Miss Mary Brandner, Mrs. B. Mieke, Jr., Miss Katie Hainbach, Miss M. Pfeil, Miss K. Keller, Miss Maria Reiser, Miss Carrie Kempf, and Miss Paula Wagenblast.

The obstructions placed in the way of those who have been desirous of honoring the memory of Germany's foremost lyric poet have been disheartening, to say the least; especially in the land of his birth. In his native city, Dusseldorf, the masses had signified their willingness to furnish the funds for a fitting monument in Heine's honor, but the local authorities refused the memorial a site. A second effort was made in the City of Mainz, and again the city authorities blocked the effort. Literary circles in Germany and other countries were outspoken in their indignation of this shabby treatment of a worthy tribute to art.

At this stage the German-American admirers of Heine came to the rescue. At a meeting of the Arion, in January, 1893, William Baeder—who had long entertained the idea of fittingly honoring Heine's memory on American soil—brought the rejection of the Loreley Fountain by the City of Dusseldorf prominently before the members of that society. The Arion resolved to take immediate steps in the matter, and to request the Germans in America to join them in the project. The Arion closed a

George Ehret,
The Largest Donor to the Monument Fund.

contract with Prof. Herter, the sculptor of the Loreley Fountain, agreeing to pay 100,000 marks for the statuary, making a first payment of 10,000 marks to bind the bargain.

The guarantors for the purchase price were George Ehret, Richard Katzenmayer, C. M. Von Baur, William Hoffman, A. F. Troescher, William Wicke, B. Fischer, S. Bergmann, Max Ams, Richard Weinacht, and Steinway. The matter was then placed in the hands of the local German societies, and the project was then generally agitated. All local German societies were invited to appoint delegates to attend meetings to devise ways and means toward a successful culmination of the project. From among these delegates was selected an executive committee which, with the addition of other prominent German citizens, effected a permanent organization.

The work was considerably retarded by the financial crisis of 1893, which made itself felt shortly after the formation of the Heine Memorial Association. Although the collection of subscriptions had already been begun at that time the agitation was suspended for the time being until business had again become normal. As soon as the crisis had past active work in the movement was again resumed and many liberal contributions were obtained. The six largest contributors are George Ehret, William Steinway, Oswald Ottendorfer, Joseph Pulitzer, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and William Baeder. Mr. Ehret alone has subscribed no less than $750, while the next two mentioned subscribed $500 each.

The German women of New-York next entered the ranks of workers and proffered their assistance in raising the sum wanted. They suggested a bazaar for the benefit of the fund, thus allowing all classes of Germans in sympathy with the movement to contribute their mite. This suggestion was favorably received by the monument association, and committees of ladies and gentlemen were appointed early last Spring. During the entire Summer months these men and women worked for the success of the fair, and when the Fall arrived they had done their work so effectively that success was assured. The only set-back since the movement was begun on American soil was the recent adverse criticism on the part of the National Sculpture Society as to the artistic merits of the statuary. And even this the promoters hope to overcome by evidence from European art critics who have examined Prof. Herter's works and

Richard Weinacht,
One of the Most Active Workers in the Project.

who are, consequently, in the best position to judge. On this account the Park Commissioners have been requested to defer final action until these credentials can be placed before them.

MR. HOAR FOR VIGOROUS ACTION

The Senator Will Sustain President Cleveland in Any Move He Makes Against Turkey.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24.—Senator Hoar has always taken an interest in the Armenians, and is willing to sustain President Cleveland in any action he may take in regard to the present cruelties in Turkey. Saturday President Smith of the American Board of Foreign Missions was in the city, with Hagop Bogigian, a prominent Armenian leader, and a conference was held at the residence of Senator Hoar.

As a result, Senator Hoar sent a dispatch to President Cleveland, which is made public to-day, and is as follows:

You may depend upon my support in the Senate, both by speech and vote, of the most vigorous action you may take to prevent further cruelties toward the Armenians in Turkey, even if you determine to treat the persons who commit them as pirates or common enemies of the human race.

Mr. Hoar is in favor of prompt and vigorous action.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. S. Dryden Phelps.

The Rev. S. Dryden Phelps of New-Haven died Saturday. He was born in 1816, at Suffield, Conn. He prepared for college at the Suffield Institute, and was graduated from Brown University in 1844. He then entered Yale Divinity School, and was graduated in 1847. He soon afterward was made pastor of the First Baptist Church of New-Haven, and retained that charge until 1873. He accepted a call to the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., where he remained three years.

His next work was as editor of The Christian Secretary, at Hartford. After his retirement from editorial work, in 1888, he devoted himself to literary work. Mr. Phelps was the author of three volumes of poetry and several prose works. His best-known work perhaps was the hymn "Something for Thee." He was elected a Trustee of Brown University in 1878, and held the office until his death.

He leaves a wife and three sons. Prof. W. L. Phelps of Yale College is one of the sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Hourigan of 532 Hudson Street, who was the State Democracy candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District last election, died last night in the rooms of the Tilden Club, 293 West Twelfth Street. He was fifty years old. Death is supposed to have been due to apoplexy. He was talking to his son when he died.

—Major H. I. Glowacki of Batavia, aged seventy-nine years, died yesterday of paralysis. He was born in Poland, being the son of a Polish General. He leaves a wife and a married daughter.

An Earthly Paradise.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

From October until May Havana is an earthly paradise for tired or ill or weak or pleasure-loving Americans, and thousands who go there are satisfied not to leave it except to return to their homes. Unceasing is the interest one feels in this strange city. Hour after hour and day after day may be spent in that climate seated before the hotel or at one's bedroom window, or on a balcony, merely watching the odd scenes constantly spread to the gaze. Soldiers in uniforms of a sort of blue jean, and with broad-brimmed straw hats, are as numerous here as horses in New-York. They pass in couples, squads, or companies. The music of their bands rouses you in the morning and soothes you at night. There are four sorts of policemen, and in the lazy mood you will possess it will interest you for many days to learn to distinguish one sort from another, and the name that each sort goes by. Do not let their presence mar your anticipations. They will not trouble you. You will be as free from interference or restraint in Havana as in London—far freer. They still maintain the useless, old-fogy night watch, composed of men in glazed hats and dark uniforms, each equipped with a lantern, and carrying a staff something like a boat-hook and a spear combined.

The lumbering carts, the long trains of horses or mules coming in from the country laden with fruit, vegetables, jerked beef, or what not; the milkmen carrying the milk in little cans packed away in panniers on a horse's back; the butchers vending their meat from wagons with lattice-work sides; the Chinese carrying their wares balanced at the ends of a pole upon one shoulder, like animated scales moving through the streets; the children selling "panales"—little cakes of flaky sugar, to be melted in a gl

NAVY'S FOOTBALL TEAM

Has Done Excellent Work on the Gridiron This Season,

SORRY NOT TO MEET WEST POINT

Something About the Men Who Make Up the Eleven and Their Best Points of Play—Cadets Fight to the End.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—The navy plays football this year as it never played before. The play of the cadets is sport. It never lets up. From the moment the contest is on to its close the navy fires its broadsides against the opposing line or sends one of its rifle gun backs around the wings of the enemy with the same unflagging, tireless spirit. Few of its men get hurt.

The gridiron field is the favorite sport here, and the officers dote on their team, which is not afraid to tackle anything, and takes it as a great hardship that it cannot measure forces with the best teams in the country. Its chief sore spot is that the Secretaries of the Army and Navy deny them the annual contest with West Point.

The navy has obtained this proficency by hard work, and without a single dispensation from the severe rules of the academy. One favor alone has been accorded the team, and that did not disturb the unbroken orbit of military discipline that obtains at the academy—a late supper. Instead of 6:30, it was allowed to sup at 7 P. M. This was to give all the recreation period at one time, instead of its being broken into two parts, before and after supper.

The navy no longer confines its first team to the graduates. As the graduate leaves, as good a man is ready to take his place from the hustlers, a body of earnest fellows, who shove the main team so hard, it can barely hold them in.

The Captain of the football team is Edward McCauley, Jr., a son of Edward McCauley, a retired officer of the Marine Corps. Capt. McCauley has always stood high in discipline. During the Summer's cruise of 1892 he was No. 2 in discipline, and is in the first class of the academy. He is twenty years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5 feet 10½ inches in height. He is the left end who has played for four years on the team, twice against Point Pelee. He is an excellent all-round man, and a good general.

Hilary Williams, left half back, was born in Connellsville, Ind., and is twenty years old. He is the son of Ambrose Williams. Cadet Williams was on the baseball team of 1895, and has received a medal for throwing the baseball. He played his first game against the University of Pennsylvania. He made good gains then, and is about the hardest line hitter in the academy.

Naval Cadet Thomas T. Craven, right end, was born in California, July 8, 1873, and was appointed from New-Hampshire. Craven is 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He has pulled the bow oar in the academy crew. He is a strong and fast player, and a sure tackle. Cadet Craven has cultivated well the mental man, as well as the physical, and stands near the top of his class in mechanical drawing and mathematics, and in the very van in general scholastic merit.

Naval Cadet Marshall, centre, was born at Greencastle, Texas, and is eighteen years old. He weighs 176 pounds, and stands 6 feet 1½ inches. He began team work two years ago.

Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., left guard, was born in Boston, Mass., and is now nineteen years old. He played on the academy baseball nine in the Spring of 1895, and weighs 190 pounds in football clothes. Halligan is the surest man on the team to make yards when they are desperately needed. He is an aggressive player.

Cadet Henry Swift Kimball is very prominent in the athletics of the academy, for it was he who scored the only touch-down against West Point in the football game of 1893, (the last of the series,) and thereby won the game for the naval cadets. He is half back on the team this season. Before entering the academy he attended the Lynn High School, where he played on the football team. Cadet Kimball stroked the academy boat crew to victory in their race with the Neptunes of Baltimore in 1893. He stands No. 16 in a class of fifty. He kicks the goals for the team.

Henry Cronkey Mustin, quarter back of the academy team, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and is twenty-one years old. He takes a prominent part in the Spring games and in the athletic tournaments. He is a fine all-round athlete. He was the bow oar in the Spring of 1895, and has won medals for pole vaulting, (10 feet 2 inches,) and for long jump, and for base running. He weighs 140 pounds. Mustin is one of the best boxers, wrestlers, and fencers in the academy. He stands No. 1 in mechanical drawing.

Roscoe Lloyd Peterson, right tackle, was born at Jonesville, Mich., and is twenty years old. He is a proficient in throwing the hammer, and weighs 160 pounds. He is a member of the third class, and has been but a year in the academy.

Cadet Kenneth Galleher Castleman, left tackle, was born at Louisville, Ky., and is now nineteen years old, one of the youngest men in the graduating class. He has distinguished himself in other athletics than football, having won medals for place kick for goals and for long distance punt. He also rowed in the crew of 1895. Cadet Castleman weighs 165 pounds, and is a fine equestrian, having rode some of his father's stock at the Columbian Exposition, where they were distinguished winners of prizes. Castleman generally starts the game by the kick off, he being a long-place kicker. He is a strong man in the line and a good ground gainer. He rarely breaks through unusually often, and blocks many a kick, and makes lots of tackles behind the line.

Arthur St. C. Smith, Jr., right guard, was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is twenty years old. He played on the baseball team of 1895 and weighs 158 pounds. Though a comparatively new man, and light for his position, Smith is unusually strong and well developed, and has held his own against the larger and more experienced players.

James Buchanan Henry, Jr., was appointed from Brooklyn, N. Y. What wins him most fame just now is the way he can punt as full back or shoot through the enemy's line as half. At competition two years ago he won a silver medal for the longest punt. He is twenty years old, weighs 150 pounds, and is 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Charles Longstreet Poor, manager of the football team, is one of the most prominent pupils of the academy. He is equally known as a student and athlete. Cadet Poor ranks No. 3 in scholarship in his class and No. 3 in discipline. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet ½ inch in height, and weighs 175 pounds. He is a constant attendant at the practice of the team.

BROOKLYN BOWLING SCORES.

Standing of the Clubs in Principal Tournaments.

Interest among the members of the Brooklyn bowling clubs is on the increase. Thursday nights have been set aside at the Union League Club for the members' wives and daughters. The Montauks also announce a series of receptions on their allays.

A great crowd of Bushwick "rooters" invaded the alleys of the Liberty Wheelmen Saturday night and "whooped" things up in a most lively manner. The Libertys were not prepared for any such gathering, and the bowlers representing the club were practically lost in attempting to keep up with the din and racket. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Winkler	6		149	Morgan	1	6	144
Bennett	2	4	147	Rudd	5	2	163
Gere	0	2	94	Landman	4	3	177
Weiss	3	3	155	Dixon	4	3	167
Tilden	2	5	157	Terry	0	5	123
Total	8	20	702	Total	14	19	768

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	1	7	165	Terry	2	0	97
Bennett	2	2	113	Rudd	3	5	172
Winkler	2	4	141	Landman	0	4	118
Weiss	2	0	110	Dixon	3	2	144
Tilden	3	1	126	Morgan	1	5	141
Total	10	14	655	Total	9	16	672

The Oxford Juniors lost their first series in the inter-club tourney of Brooklyn, last Saturday night, the absence of Capt. Morton weakening the team. The Irvings, who played their first games, made a good showing. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

IRVING.				OXFORD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Ferres	1	3	123	Terrett	2	6	161
Brooks	0	8	157	Hitch	0	6	140
Edwards	1	5	146	Spencer	1	4	121
Iremonger	5	2	169	Lowell	1	3	118
Holland	2	4	145	Axtell	2	3	137
Total	9	22	740	Total	6	22	677

SECOND GAME.

IRVING.				OXFORD.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Ferres	1	5	144	Terrett	3	3	151
Brooks	1	5	144	Hitch	0	6	138
Edwards	2	7	175	Spencer	0	3	114
Iremonger	1	5	138	Lowell	1	5	135
Holland	4	3	166	Axtell	2	4	152
Total	9	25	767	Total	6	21	691

Records of the clubs:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—SENIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Dalon League	2	0	885
Lincoln	1	1	798
Hickwood	1	1	780
Aurora Grata	0	1	794
Knickerbocker	0	1	758

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oxford	2	1	840
Irving	1	0	767
Carleton	1	1	804
Hanover	0	1	853
Columbian	0	1	738

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	5	1	930
Columbia Wheelmen	5	1	816
Kings County Wheelmen	4	2	777
Pequod Wheelmen	4	2	739
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	2	4	790
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	4	775
Liberty Wheelmen	2	4	725
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	0	6	702

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Metropolitan	6	0	868
Waverly	5	1	960
Salamander	5	1	870
Orchard	5	1	850
Osceola	5	1	857
Reinecke	5	1	949
South Paw	3	3	807
Adelphi	3	3	863
Echo	3	3	848
Prospect	3	3	839
Alert	3	3	837
Herkimer	3	3	815
Aurora	3	3	801
Pelham	3	3	776
Fearless	2	4	873
Qui Vive	2	4	849
Clover	2	4	812
Nassau	1	5	816
Ansonia	1	5	754
Bushwick	0	6	761
A. N. & Co.	0	6	755

Lacrosse at Stevens.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 24.—The usual Fall preliminary lacrosse practice is now being had at Stevens Institute, and will be kept up for a week or two longer. The lacrosse men will probably do a good deal of work in the gymnasium later in the Winter, besides "stick work" on the campus when the weather permits. A great deal of interest is taken in lacrosse at Stevens. The 1894 championship banner is now being made, and will be in Hoboken before long.

The Stevens Bicycle Club has reorganized, and the following class Captains have been appointed: Sternes, '96; Kelly, '97; R. C. Post, '98; Post, '99, and MacCracken, '99. These men will have entire charge of the runs of the clubs.

Seniors Win at Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The football game between the seniors and juniors of Rutgers College yesterday was a closely contested one, and some fine work was done by both teams. It resulted in the seniors winning by a score of 12 to 0, and '96 are the champions, having won the majority of the class games.

Hanlan Defeats Bubear.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 24.—The final heat in the sculling match between Hanlan and Bubear was won yesterday by Hanlan. He has won three of the five heats in the race for the championship of England and a thousand-dollar purse. Bubear got a slight lead on the return, but did not keep it long, as Hanlan, by one of his characteristic spurts, came up with him a short distance from the goal, and came home two boat lengths to the good. The time was 9:55. Bubear says that he will immediately challenge Hanlan for another race.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Mendel, Hughes, and Love of this year's Crescent Athletic Club's eleven are the players whom the Young Men's Christian Association has secured for its game against the Carlisle Indians on Thanksgiving Day at Manhattan Field. The Young Men's Christian Association management has another very strong player in W. A. Smith, a brother of the Princeton back. He will play the opposite end to Mendel. The average weight of the Young Men's Christian Association line is 181 pounds, while the back averages 163 pounds. The Indians are mostly from Western tribes. They are all model athletes, but until this year they have never mastered the great college game. Tickets are now on sale at all of the Young Men's Christian Association branches.

—Company E, Eighth Battalion, and the Pastime Athletic Club will give a set of games at the Eighth Battalion Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Friday, Dec. 13, at 8 P. M. The events, open to all amateurs, are 60-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, scratch, novice; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; and one and two mile bicycle races. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be the prizes. Entries (50 cents each, except bicycle races, $1,) close next Saturday with Capt. C. P. Staubach, 375 Madison Avenue, or H. E. Fribourg, Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and East River.

—At the New Manhattan Athletic Club's boxing bouts on Dec. 5 George Dixon, champion feather-weight of the world, is to meet Frank Erne, the hard-hitting little man from Buffalo. The bout will be ten rounds in duration, and with fast, hard fighters like Dixon and Erne, should be sufficient to reach a decisive result.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club will close the football season Thanksgiving Day, with a game with Pennington Seminary team. The game will be called at 3 P. M. Tickets may be obtained from James D. Boyd, 77 Broad Street, or at A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 126 Nassau Street, this city.

—There will be a shooting tournament at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, N. J., next Thursday, beginning at 11 A. M. Clay targets, blackbirds, and live pigeon handicaps are among the events.

—The Orange Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Athletic Club football elevens will line up Thanksgiving Day, 3 P. M., at Orange, N. J. The teams will go out of training after the contest.

England's Affection for Waterloo.

From Le Journal des Débats.

When an English tourist does not know what to do, he starts for Brussels and visits the battlefield of Waterloo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, lately over, as chambermaid, or would do light housework; in small private family; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 316 West 51st St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist as lady's maid; excellent sewer; willing and obliging; can give satisfactory reference to the above. Call, two days, at 156 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assistant waitress, or do parlor-work; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Mrs. McCarthy, 847 2d Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; sews on machines; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; willing to assist with other work; three years' city references. 125 West 24th St., care of Demick.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av. Wells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work or waiting; willing, obliging; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; references. M. P., care Mrs. Drysdale, 210 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; six years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. 865 Columbus Av., McKernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and Plain Sewer.—By a respectable girl; three years' reference. 1,067 3d Av., near 63d St., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; three years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St. Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and sewer; best references. E. F., care of Mrs. Fuchs, 435 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By American girl as chambermaid and nurse. Call, Monday, 412 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—French girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; good references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can wait on lady; reference. Call, Monday, at 292 8th Av., Gallagher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to wait on lady; best city reference. A. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By colored girl; excellent chambermaid; furnished room, bachelor apartment, or club. E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 146 Madison Av., near 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young respectable girl as chambermaid, or would assist with other work. 235 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best reference from last employer. 204 East 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; first-class city reference. 206 East 41st St.; ring Hassett's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; two and a half years' reference. 32 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant chambermaid. 143 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av. A. Y.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. 758 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class French experienced cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; highest city references. 129 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a young Danish woman; first-class cook; in private family; city reference. 301 West 40th St., Lahey.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress; in private family; good baker; city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOKING.—By excellent Swedish woman to go out cooking lunches and dinners. 662 East 146th St. Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; city or country; excellent reference. 314 West 126th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to do cooking in a private family; willing and obliging; best reference. Call, two days, at 896 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a reliable person as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 201 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good cook and baker; city reference. A. S., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook in private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing. 281 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 354 West 48th St.; Connelly's bell.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; do washing; best personal reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as a first-class cook in a private family; good reference; good bread baker. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By thorough cook; respectable American woman; understands all branches of cooking; good reference. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; understands first-class cooking for dinner parties; will do marketing; personal reference. 245 East 32d St.

COOK.—By American woman as cook; good reference. Call, for two days, at 497 3d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By competent French cook; cannot speak English; no washing. M. G., 132 East 27th St.

COOK &c.—A young woman as good cook and baker. Answer Monday, 207 West 29th St., first floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant as good plain or family cook in a private family; city reference. E. W., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class experienced Swedish cook; wages, $40; city or country. 209 East 44th St., Hakanson.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in a private family; can give personal reference; no cards. Call, Monday, 412 West 47th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family. Call, Monday, M. C., 108 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; four years' best city references. 118 East 53d St.; ring Kelley's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook; city or country; good references; wages, $30 to $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. 102 West 56th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by the day; can get up dinners and lunches; good city reference. Call, for the week, 200 West 20th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family who thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer who can highly recommend her; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, entrées; excellent baker; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. Katherine, 113 West 39th St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—Thanksgiving dinner; a first-class Swedish cook, to go out by the day; dinner and luncheon a specialty; best references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references; wages, $50. A. G., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; understands meats, soups, desserts; good baker; best city references. S. S., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $40. Can be seen Monday, 10 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 11 West 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; English; has lived in very select families in city and country; can furnish best city and English reference. H. M., 326 West 26th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in private family where one or two kitchenmaids are kept; all branches of cooking, marketing, &c.; best references. 636 3d Av.; one week.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 120 5th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as plain cook in private family; understands her work; neat and reliable; willing and obliging; reference. E. T., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking; wages $35 to $40; references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference given. Call, Monday, at 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; excellent cook and first-class baker; city or country; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; best city references; willing and obliging. 212 West 35th St., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands French and German cooking; would go short distance in the country; best city reference; can be seen. 101 East 40th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing, if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman who thoroughly understands American cooking; first-class soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; can be highly recommended. J. M. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thorough cook; all kinds of French and English cooking; takes entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. B., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a smart woman as good plain cook; willing to do coarse washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Call, two days, 281 West End Av.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. M. T., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, with kitchenmaid; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor, Jones.

COOK, &c.—By a German girl; five years' recommendation; very fine cook; perfect in housework; wages, $20 to $25. 119 East 78th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. A. M. G., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; plain and fancy cooking; meats, soups, creams, entrées; do marketing; take entire charge; best city reference. 140 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands Vienna and French cooking; no washing; Christian private family; best city reference. Cook, 650 8d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. L. M., 107 East 60d St.

COOK.—An excellent young woman and capable cook is ready for a place in New-York City; we can recommend her fully. Health Food Company, 61 5th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in a private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 65th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By good family cook and first-class laundress; personal city reference. A. B., 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook; best city reference; wages, $50. 135 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook, by day or month; city or country. 1,162 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best of city reference. 206 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—In private families; by Protestant woman; capable of any work; could assist at dinner parties; best personal reference. Advertiser, 311 East 88th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and ironing done at 75 cents; rough dry at 40 cents; can give reference. 241 West 33d St., rear. Hogan.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German widow; capable of doing any kind of work; to go out by the day; city references. 308 East 36th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to work by the day; capable laundress and cook; also do cleaning. 1,274 3d Av. Mrs. Woods.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Mme. Donovan; will make up ladies' material at moderate prices; children's clothes also; best reference; at home, or by day. Miss Farrell, 288 4th Av., near 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; tailor-made suits, $8; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4; also remodeling. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter; all styles of evening and tailor-made dresses; by the day; terms very reasonable. D. D., 389 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking and evening dresses, fancy capes, waists; the latest styles; made reasonably; or by day to first-class families; reference. 488 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Having five years' experience in first-class city house, will go out by day or take work home; prices reasonable. 515 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER—A first-class French dressmaker wants few more engagements by the day. Mme. Lomet, 412 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKING.—By a young girl to do dressmaking by the day; understands cutting and fitting. 8 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter; by the day; $1.50. Dressmaker, care Schroeder, 354 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening, reception, street toilettes tastefully made; moderate prices; short notice. Josephine Thebaud, 74 West 88th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, desires more engagements; private families; $2.50 to $3 day; imported models; best improvement. Louise Gauther, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Railings; perfect fitting; stylish dresses made as reasonable as by the day. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker, by day or week, in private families; first-class cutting, fitting, trimming, arrangements of dress; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; perfect fitter and stylish trimmer; by the day; terms moderate. Miss Kegan, 130 West 17th St.; no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; latest designs; skirts, fancy waists, sleeves, capes; special attention to evening dresses; remodeling; terms moderate. K., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, HOUSEKEEPER, or ANY OTHER Position of Trust.—By young English lady; experienced and very successful with children; good English, French, music, drawing, Latin; highest references. Governess, 854 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—English graduate; has morning hours disengaged; teaches English, history, literature, arithmetic, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. R., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting (or resident) governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced German nursery-governess; full charge of children; French, German, kindergarten, music, sewing; best references. T. T., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent North German nursery governess, to growing children; best references. 151 East 56th St., H. Herb.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; all French branches; wishes two or three hours' morning engagements; ladies, children, or class; first-class city references. J. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentleman leaving city seeks a situation for his working housekeeper; has been with him several years; excellent cook, marketer, needlewoman; neat, industrious; perfectly sober and honest. 12 West 18th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a bright, smart woman; 36; fine personal appearance; housekeeper, widower's family, hotel, or any position where ability, intelligence, and honesty are required; no triflers. B. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable widow in widower's family as housekeeper, or would wait on elderly lady; Scotch Protestant; references. J. D., 968 6th Av; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable woman as housekeeper for hotel, club, or private family. Brogan, 270 West 128th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman; understands management of servants, buying, and home making. C. M. J., 5 East 12th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman with a daughter as working housekeeper; city or country; references. Box 66, 596 Columbus Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a bright, intelligent girl for general housework or as plain cook in a private family; no cards. 255 7th Av.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced young woman as housekeeper in small private family in flat; good reference. Call, Monday, 446 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By willing, neat German Protestant; good, quick general housekeeper; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do general housework; good city reference. 2,046 2d Av., third floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed; no cards. 10 West 44th St.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, honest, faithful woman as housekeeper, washer, and ironer; country preferred; $12; references. 800 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; German. 319 East 56th St., third floor, front.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Protestant English girl as first kitchenmaid in private family; no objection under chef; first-class personal city reference. Apply, for two days, Dawson, 764 8th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class kitchenmaid, with a chef or a woman cook, in a private family; city reference. E. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or chambermaid. B. E., 162 West 29th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl as kitchenmaid in first-class family; best reference. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By French girl; speaks no English; good city references. S. P., 162 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy German Protestant girl in an American family; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; highest references. G. R., 115 East 65th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. G. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French person as lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; speaks English; good packer; best city references. J. Hebert, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; first-class seamstress; all kinds family sewing, dressmaking; best city reference. Call, Monday, 117 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid or nurse for grown children; excellent seamstress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Marie, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; to growing miss or lady; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds of sewing; city reference. G. H., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understanding dressmaking; best city references. 86 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; German; speaks French and English; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; best city references. B. B., 124 West 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress; hairdresser; excellent packer; competent and good experience. Honorine, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent North German, in an American family; best city reference. F. K., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler; hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By an active, educated, French, German, and English speaking Swiss Protestant, as experienced maid to lady or children; first-class packer, dressmaker; city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—By first-class maid; understands all kinds family sewing; willing and obliging; six years' city reference; would assist with chamberwork. 218 East 41st St.; ring third bell.

MAID.—Lady wishes to obtain position for her maid; will assist in chamberwork and waiting; plain seamstress; fond of children. M. F., 59 East 65th St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; first-class dressmaker, packer, and traveler. 109 East 77th St.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker in private family as maid; also a good embroiderer; city references. T. R., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By French maid; good sewer, hairdresser, and packer; best family reference. L. N., 260 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German American; best reference. E., 403 East 69th St.; ring Pand's bell.

MAID.—By French Protestant as maid to young lady or grown-up children; good seamstress; good references. H. G., 668 6th Av., fourth bell.

FRENCH MAID.—To ladies or growing children; good dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer; personal city references. L. B., 370 West 29th St., care of Mrs. Veyra.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; five years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable laundress in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. 151 East 39th St.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to go out by day first-class laundress; best city reference. 767 3d Av.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do family washing at home; nice sunny yard; best references. 250 East 75th St., Dewitt's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 206 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French laundress by month; first-class; shirts, &c. Inquire in dyeing store, 163 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Is first-class shirt ironer; will take family washing home. Mrs. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress just arrived from Paris in private family; best references. 154 West 32d St. C. L.

LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. 349 West 47th St., Ennis's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city reference; city or country. B. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. B. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to go out by the day and home nights; first-class references. 123 West 24th St., Room 11.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to do family washing in her own house or go out by day; terms reasonable; reference. O. B., 1,508 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. G., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; best city references. 234 East 75th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—

COLD WEATHER CYCLING

Good Results to be Obtained Awheel Under Existing Conditions.

HOW TO IMPROVE NASAL BREATHING

Suggestions as to Gear, and Reasons Why a Change from High to Low Is Desirable—Timely Hints for Novices.

These are the days that try the cycler's mettle. During this genuinely wintry weather the boreal blasts are rifting through the ranks of the wheeling army and sharply sorting out those in whom the sporting blood runs warm. Wide swaths have been cut through the bicycle pageants of the boulevards, yet enough of them is left to show that the spirit of Sparta still has some echoes in the wheeling fraternity. A coterie of members in a certain club has adopted, for one of its several concerted road cries, the motto: "You will find us on the go till our pedals touch the snow! O ho! O ho!" The sentiment is one which has the concurrence of many outside of that particular company, judging from the procession on the roads.

It is abundantly evident that the number of cyclers of the warm-blooded variety who, undaunted by cold breezes, continue their riding far into the Winter, has greatly increased, and this is a matter for rejoicing. Doubtless the increase is not directly proportionate to the greater number of riders, but with the tremendous accessions of the past year to the sport this was not to be expected. Among thousands of new followers there was certain to be a heavy percentage of superficial enthusiasts and faddists, who ride only during the Newport season, when society is awheel. In the candor of fact, it is probably true that this class outnumbers that of the sincere ones, just as the fair weather sailors and duck-pond yachtsmen outnumber true salt-water sportsmen who love the sea when it frowns as well as when it smiles.

There should, however, be no quarrel with the June-day cyclers, for to get out in a wind blowing fifteen miles an hour, and try to ride at the rate of ten miles an hour against it, is not unmixed fun, except, perhaps, for those "strenuous souls" who, says Emerson, "hate cheap successes." No one except the Winter rider really knows the difficulties of road work in weather such as that of the past few days. He only can appreciate how his pivotal contact with the ground leaves him as much at the mercy of the winds as is a weather vane, although, unlike that device, he may not swing around and "lay to" in the blow, but must breast it with his greatest breadth, while beneath him is a machine of which the broadside resistance is at right angles with that of his body. In such predicament one is very apt to wish he had a wheel on which he could sit sidewise and work it so as to send both himself and the machine edgewise into the wind, or else he may regret that he was not built three-cornered, like Dick Deadeye.

Recognizing all this, and admitting that it does require some fortitude to brunt the northerly blow, the fact remains to be urged that it pays to do so. For the majority of persons much real benefit is to be had from riding under these very conditions, and there is, too, more genuine sport and satisfaction in it. In the first place, the defiance and conquest of the elements are something. It is a great deal for nerve-worn and moody men. Such mastery creates exuberance; it gluts the pride and self-reliance. Next, deeper breathing is indeed induced, and the air is consumed in less time than in the milder season, while the general toning and invigorating efficacy of the exercise are greater.

Another decided advantage in braving the blast is that it cultivates nasal breathing. Americans have been dubbed a Nation of mouth breathers. This is unkind discrimination from the British Isles, but the fault is prevalent here, and it is never more effectually checked than when rushing through cold air on a wheel, practically doubling the wind's velocity by riding against it. As no one can endure drawing the icy atmosphere direct into the lungs, the art of keeping the mouth closed and breathing solely through the nostrils is learned. This habit, once formed, quickly becomes fixed, so, if it be chosen to carry the point to flippancy, rough weather might be recommended as a cure for snoring—another National accomplishment.

Nor do the arguments outlined apply only to hardy individuals, but as well to the less robust riders, including women. Better than nostrums and cosmetics is it for the gentle sex. It gives clarity and color to the skin and lustre to the eyes and, if a bit of chappiness is involved it is more than compensated for by the buoyancy of step on the ballroom floor that will come from the work. The main point in healthful riding is to keep it up. Habituation is the key to being able to enjoy the wheel when the mercury is seeking to crawl out of the thermometer at the bottom. It is much like taking cold water baths the year around. One must begin in mild weather and persist in the exercise daily. Do not quit at the first sign of frost, but after passing through the balmy weather of September, the crisp and glorious days of October, and the early November chill, keep right along into December. Avoid the miasmatic night air, but get out every day when it does not rain or snow. The hesitation over going out to ride when the air bites is such like that of a bather before taking a first dip. It requires courage only to venture, and after the first plunge all is easy. Get out a-wheel every day from now on, and the variations of temperature and wind will be scarcely noticed.

You will not ride as fast or as far in bad weather, but you do not need to do so. What you should do, though, is to change your gear. This is the time for low gears. A head wind makes a high gear more killing than does a hill. The wind lasts longer than the hill. While that is one reason for low gears in Winter, there are other and stronger ones. Did you ever notice on the boulevards the difference between the average cycling pace of November and that of July? Did you ever reflect upon it? Every one rides slower as the caloric fades away. None feels so full of action. The reason is that nature's lubricant in the joints, known as synovial fluid, is less abundant in cold weather than in Summer. Its secretion is stimulated by heat, whether induced by the temperature without or internally generated. Quick action liberates the synovia, and in this is the philosophy of giving race horses a "warming-up" spin before the actual start. With mankind it is the same. The short, rapid motion of a low gear is, therefore, much more effective for the joints at this season than is the slow, labored pushing on the high gear. What you want is to get quickly warmed up and limbered out and you will ride further. Never fear but what you will have to push hard enough nowadays to give the muscles their share of labor, while at the same time the speedy pedaling is making for you something near to the amount of blood heat and suppleness that come with the higher gear in warmer weather. With the low gear now you will work about as hard without going so fast as in July, but the essential fact is that with quicker leg movement you will get nearly an equivalent of beneficial exercise, and you will be nearer home when you start to return.

The warmth so desirable in Winter is, of course, dependent upon heart action and circulation, and in this connection is another subtle point that furnishes a further argument for low gears at this season. In cold weather, when circulation is slower, and sharper action is required to promote it, every one rides more leisurely, for the reasons above given. The result is they put more weight in the saddle, or, in other words, sit down more. Now, posture has a marked influence on heart action. Sitting down causes the pulse of a person to fall off more than 10 per cent. from the beat it has when he stands. Lying down causes another decrease of about 8 per cent. from the sitting rate, while running, of course, brings great acceleration. Cycling is the only exercise which presents the paradox of a man running while in a sitting position. If it were not for the modification caused by the sitting position the heart would hardly bear the great strain put upon it in cycle racing. The more a wheelman "rides the peddles," thus taking his weight from the seat and almost standing erect, and the faster he pedals the more nearly he is running and the more rapid his heart beats. On the other hand, the more ease he takes in the saddle the more he is modifying his pulse. So at this time, when riders are inclined to sit down more on their wheels, thereby conspiring with the cold to reduce circulatory action, the more reason is there for the pulse stimulus afforded by the brisk motion of a low gear.

Severe weather is the kind for the riding of those who desire to make flesh, and not for those seeking to reduce it. The reduction of flesh through cycling is accomplished by literally burning up the fatty matter of the tissues. In the cold season it is almost impossible to work hard enough to keep the fatty matter well consumed. Instead, it is but slightly depleted, and the tissues in reaction take up more material than was burned away. This is what happens now with the thin persons. A slight waste is effected, but it is sufficient in their cases completely to exhaust the reserve force of the body, and it leaves the tissues starved so that they eagerly clutch from the blood every particle of substance it contains. In this they are aided by the increased eating and digestive power of the person, for a trip on the wheel, when a freezing wind blows, sends one home with such an appetite as a cannibal might covet.

It is the poorest of all times to try riding with the hands off the bars when the weather is squally. A sudden gust of wind catching you without a grip on the steering head will spin you around as though you were truly on a pivot, and you will land on the ground as if sent from a catapult, for the ground will not meet you half way, and it is very hard when frozen. Falls are quite easy to achieve during bad weather, and many bent handle bars and bent cranks are the result. Now, the matter of adjusting handle bars is an art, for it can be done so as to avoid their being bent when the machine falls. They must be clamped in the head to just such a nicety that they will not give if you turn around in a sandy spot, but yet will twist right around, instead of bending, when they get a blow received in a fall. This is worth attention.

Tight links are more common now than at other times, and they rack a machine frightfully. You have been told how to loosen them after removing the chain, but with a stone, a wrench, and a little ingenuity you can usually remedy the matter without taking off the chain. Put the stone behind the pin in the link, and pound it gently. If this is not sufficient, put a little oil on, and touch a match, and this will burn out, or, at least, soften the caked graphite and dirt. Before trying the burning scheme, better put some sod or grass on each side of the seat of trouble to prevent the flame running along the greasy chain, though it is not likely to do so. A blunderer will destroy the temper of his chain in attempting this, may be, but it can be done without hurting the steel a little bit. The true remedy for tight links is to clean the whole chain.

It is tough and uncertain work repairing punctures by the roadside this late in the year. The cold prevents both cement and fingers from working properly. There are too many patent devices designed to enable one to ride home with a punctured tire that can be had cheaply now to make roadside repairing worth while. It is better to carry some one of these and wait till you get indoors before doctoring the puncture. Often the puncture in the inner tube is very hard to find, even with a tub of water, and after you have found it, you walk away to where your tools are. By the time you turn around, you have lost track of the almost invisible hole, and you have to go back to the tub and find it over again. You can avoid all this by simply making a circle around the puncture, when you first find it.

The joints of wheels, like those of men, are apt to work a trifle stiffly in cold weather, and often the untutored rider is puzzled to locate the difficulty. A part of a wheel that comparatively few ever think of examining is the crank axle and its bearings, yet right at this place is frequently to be found the cause for hard running. The axle bearings are not so easily adjusted as are those of the wheels, and for that reason only about one cycle in a hundred is properly set in this respect. A good many machines come from the factory with crank axle bearings too tight, and the rider never gets proper service from his machine, unless he looks carefully to its adjustment at this point.

Some riders are foolish enough to continue riding a wheel after the brazing has begun to give in some place, or after a slight crack appears in the tubing, of which they are cognizant. In doing this, they risk limb and life. The whole machine is likely to go apart like the one-horse shay while running over smooth ground. This is especially true in snappy weather. During the first visitations of absolute cold there are more accidents of this kind than in all the Summer months. Little fractures which, perhaps, have not been discovered, develop slowly with riding, and then suddenly open up like chestnut burrs under the influence of frost. Usually in cases of this kind where the frame work of the cycle gives way, the rider unhesitatingly attributes it to a flaw in the material and calls upon the manufacturer to make good his guarantee. This is often very unfair to the tradesman, but though he knows it, he feels obliged to replace the broken part gratis, because unable to convince his customer that the break was due not to an original flaw, but to a fracture developed by a fall or blow. There is an emphatic distinction drawn in the trade between a flaw and fracture, and riders generally should understand the discrimination.

A flaw in a piece of tubing is caused by some tiny bubble in the steel ingot or billet, from which the tube is drawn, or possibly it is developed during the drawing process, or by careless handling at the annealing furnace. A flaw in a piece of steel tubing, if it ever causes it to break, should do so, and can generally be depended upon to do it within a month of riding. A fracture is commonly caused by a fall. The rider gets up and proceeds on his way with the machine apparently as sound as ever, but somewhere about the frame there is a tiny crack that is going to develop slowly under the strain of regular riding. It may be the rider goes on using his wheel daily till late in the Fall, without a bit of warning that anything is wrong, and then suddenly, some cold day, the whole thing collapses while he is traveling at an easy gait.

The edges of the metal about the fracture have acquired the same age appearance which they would have if it was an original flaw, and therefore it seems evident to the owner that it must have been a flaw, as he does not remember the fall. If the manufacturer attempts to argue the question with him he is apt to be accused of swindling intentions and bad faith in respect to the guarantee.

If riders would consider these things, they would not be so severe on the dealer, and conditions all around would be happier. One strong reason for the trade talk about reducing the guarantee period to thirty days is because it is recognized that more than half the broken parts replaced free were damaged because of fractures, and not through original flaws. After a fall it is an excellent idea to carefully sound the tubing of a machine all over with a lead pencil or other suitable piece of wood.

CENTRAL RAISES BICYCLE RATES.

After Dec. 1 Twenty Per Cent. of Passenger Fare Will Be Charged.

Cyclists who have had occasion to transfer their wheels on the trains of the New-York Central Railroad will be surprised to learn that the rate on bicycles will be raised on Dec. 1 to 20 per cent. of first-class fare. The Central is one of the pioneer roads in the matter of charging for the carrying of wheels, the rate in the past having been about 12 per cent. of the regular passenger tariff. This rate was considered high, and such a thing as a raise will not be received with pleasure by the pedalers.

The railroad company announces the new order of things in the following instructions to its agents:

"Commencing Dec. 1, the present arrangement for the collection of charges and the securing of the release of liability for the transportation of bicycles and baby carriages, when carried in baggage cars, will be discontinued, and thereafter all persons presenting either for transportation in baggage cars are to be required to have a bicycle or baby carriage ticket, and, as these tickets will have printed on their face the conditions under which these articles will be carried, it will not thereafter be necessary to secure release of liability.

"Agents at all stations where a ticket office is maintained will be supplied with local bicycle and baby carriage tickets. They will consist of two parts—a ticket and an identification card. The ticket is to be handed by the purchaser to the baggageman, to be attached to the bicycle or baby carriage, the purchaser retaining the identification card for presentation to the baggageman at destination station when claiming wheel or carriage.

"For bicycle or baby carriage tickets a charge of 20 per cent. of the regular first-class passenger fare will be made, at the same time adding where necessary a sufficient amount to make the rate end in 0 or 5, the charge in no case to exceed 25 or to be less than 10 cents. These tickets will be good on the main line of the Central and the following branches: Harlem Division, New-York and Putnam, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Mohawk and Malone, Carthage and Adirondack, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroads, with the exception of the Empire State express, North Shore limited, and New-York and Chicago limited trains."

CYCLING AT LOS ANGELES.

Murphy Defeated by Wells in the Quarter-Mile Open.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—The third and closing day of the National meet in this city lacked the interest of the former days, owing to the arrangement of the programme. All but one of the Eastern men had fallen in the races of the meet, and Cooper, Kissler, Bald, and others did not start yesterday. Murphy was beaten in the third and won the finish race. The mile was done by Murphy, paced, in 2:01⅗, half in 0:56 4-5, both world's records for the quarter-mile track.

Summaries:

Quarter Mile, Open, Class B.—Wells won, Murphy second, Randall, Rochester, third. Time—0:34 3-5.

Mile, Unpaced, Class B.—Ullbricht, 2:18, won; Hatton, 2:19, second; McCrea, 2:19 1-5, third.

Mile, Winners' Race, Class B.—Murphy won, Wells second, Ullbricht third. Time—2:28 3-5.

WHEELMAN'S DAY IN ATLANTA.

Promises to be the Biggest Cycling Affair Ever Held in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Enthusiasm is running high here to the end of making Wheelman's Day, on the 30th inst., the biggest thing in a cycling way that the South has ever seen. The festivities leading up to the great event will begin on Friday evening, when an illuminated parade of wheelmen through the principal streets will engage several thousand riders of both sexes. Delegations of cyclists from all parts of the South are expected and undoubtedly Wheelman's Day at the Exposition Grounds will be one of the most interesting since the opening of the great fair.

The Atlanta Bicycle Club, the members of which are numbered among the best people of the city, has undertaken the management of the details of the day. That the right idea has been carried out so far is shown by the very liberal arrangements. For instance, for the race meet at the Exposition Grounds on Saturday afternoon the prize list aggregates over $1,000. Of this sum $200 was presented by R. Lindsey Coleman, the popular patron of cycling, who gives the mammoth banquet at the Kimball House on Saturday evening in honor of Southern wheelmen. This event will bring together about all the shining lights in the cycling firmament, both North and South. Two parties of enthusiasts, prominent in affairs of the League of American Wheelmen, will arrive in special cars on Friday, coming from New-York and Chicago. The President of the league, A. C. Willison; I. B. Potter, and Theodore F. Merseles of New-York, and Sterling Elliott of Boston, who is regarded in the Bay State as the successor of Mr. Willison, will be members of the first mentioned party.

Some idea of the way local wheelmen are interesting themselves in the coming events can be gathered from the statement that every establishment in the city where cycles are for rent has filled its book for Friday and Saturday, and could have rented twice the number had they been available. Harry Palmer of New-York, who has charge of the Coleman banquet, has been of great service to the Committee of Arrangements of the Atlanta Bicycle Club. His experience in similar affairs has been a decided aid to the local wheelmen, and they appreciate it highly. Mr. Palmer says that the half-mile track at the Exposition Grounds will be the finest racing path in the South.

Word has just been received that special parties may be expected from Richmond and Jacksonville.

Queens County Cyclists to Organize.

Thre prominent wheelmen of College Point are arranging for the organization of a club, to be known as the Queens County Wheelmen. The notice sent to cyclists throughout the country reads as follows: "Believing that all riders should belong to a club through which better facilities for obtaining and maintaining good roads can be had and social intercourse improved, we have decided to appeal to you by means of this circular to help us organize a county club. All who wish to join will please communicate with any one of the undersigned, and applications received on or before Dec. 15, 1895, will give the applicant charter membership. Desiring to get this proposed club on a working basis, we beg you to communicate at once." The gentlemen to whom the applications can be sent are A. Reimer, Jr., Box 171; D. S. Johnston, Jr., Box 62, and Jacob Imandt, Box 154, College Point.

"Zimmy" Complains of the Heat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—From Australian papers per steamer Monowai it is learned that Zimmerman, the champion cyclist, participated in the carnival at Adelaide on Oct. 15. In the half-mile scratch, Zimmerman won by a couple of lengths from Parsons, the Australian champion, in 1:06 1-5, which is the Australian record. In the five-mile scratch Parsons won, with Zimmerman second. The crowd was so excited that it rushed on the ground and carried Parsons off in triumph. Zimmerman is suffering from the intense heat, and complains of great weakness. He would not have taken part in the races, but did not wish to disappoint the public. He is confident of defeating Parsons when he regains form.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A fair of ten days' duration has been arranged by the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, from which it is hoped to realize a sufficient profit to justify the club in buying land and beginning the erection of a new house. The fair will be held in Apollo Hall, Paterson, from Jan. 10 to Jan. 20, and some elaborate features have been planned in its connection. Chief of these is the scheme of numbering all tickets and alloting prizes on certain numbers. Each night there will be five prizes awarded on tickets taken at the door, but the main attraction will be found in the three big awards that will be made upon tickets taken during the entire ten days. The first prize is $200 in United States Government bonds, the second a round-trip ticket to Liverpool, and the third a silver tea set valued at $100.

—South Orange wheelmen are elated over the killing of the ordinance providing for the arrest of cyclists found riding after dark without a bell and a lighted lamp. A vigorous protest was made against it, and the village Board of Trustees yielded to the demand. Prof. T. O'Connor Sloane of Seton Hall College opposed the ordinance in a letter to the Trustees.

—The Riverside Wheelmen's annual theatre party and supper on Saturday evening was a great success, fully fifty being in the party. The election of officers of this club takes place a week from next Friday evening, and there are rumors that there will be a lively battle of ballots.

—At a meeting of the Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners last week the Clio Wheelmen asked permission to construct a toboggan slide and ice ground on Summit Avenue into a skating rink in Winter and a bicycle track in Summer. The matter was referred.

Cornell's Athletic Captains.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—At the last meeting of the Athletic Council the elections of the following Captains were ratified: F. W. Freeborn, '97, Acting Captain of the crew; F. O. Affeld, Jr., '96, Captain of the baseball team; J. R. Bowen, '96, Captain of the athletic team. The committee of Captains appointed last year for the purpose of determining who shall be eligible to wear the "Varsity "C" was discharged, and a new committee, composed of the managers of the teams, was appointed for the same purpose.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday: NEW-ENGLAND, fair in the morning, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably rain or snow Monday evening or night, colder, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy weather, followed by rain or snow Monday or Monday night, winds shifting to easterly, colder in northern New-York.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally cloudy weather, with rain, colder, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and rain, with easterly winds, colder. NORTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains Monday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by rain in western portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, easterly winds. GEORGIA, rain in northwest and fair in southeast portion, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, threatening weather and rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night. MISSISSIPPI, rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder in southern portion Monday night. LOUISIANA, rain, followed by clearing weather, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder in eastern portion Monday night. EASTERN TEXAS, clearing weather, preceded by rain in the early morning, northwesterly winds, colder weather with frosts in extreme southeast portions, slowly rising temperature in the interior. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by light snow in the early morning, continued cold northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain or snow, clearing during the day, with continued cold northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain, with continued cold northerly winds, shifting to westerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, threatening weather, with rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, followed by snow, winds shifting to easterly, colder. ILLINOIS, rain and snow, conditions indicate heavy snow or sleet in northern portion, northeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow, northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy weather and snow, northeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, probably snow in southern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, threatening weather and rain, northeasterly winds. IOWA, snow, with continued cold northerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, snow or rain, clearing in western portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, cloudy weather and snow, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, probably light snow in southern portion, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, local snows, slightly warmer in western portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local snows in western, fair in eastern portion, slight rise in temperature, variable winds. MONTANA, light snow, followed by fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to westerly. WYOMING, local snows, slightly warmer, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the central valleys and eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; it has risen over New-England and the northern portion of the lake regions and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is lowest over Louisiana, and it is high to the north of Lake Superior and Dakota. It is colder from the Lower Mississippi Valley, northeastward over New-England. The temperature has remained about stationary to the west of the Mississippi and in the South Atlantic States. Rain has prevailed throughout the central valleys, the middle Atlantic States, and southern New-England, and snow is reported from Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado. Threatening weather and rain or snow will continue in the central valleys, and probably heavy snows will occur in the southern portion of the lake region.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—A two-story frame stable, 104 Lexington Avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Two horses were fatally burned. William O. Muller owned the building and horses. The loss is $1,800.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—The transfer coal pockets of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in Carbondale, twenty-five gondola cars, and a quantity of coal were destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $30,000.

DANIELSON, Conn., Nov. 24.—The hotel of George W. Butts, with barn and contents, at Williamsville, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, about $4,500; no insurance.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—A fire, which started in Ernst Schall's toy store to-day, caused a loss of about $15,000, of which Mr. Schall's share is $10,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 24.—The old Hanibal and St. Joseph station in this city, and eighteen cars of freight, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

HANCOCK, Mich., Nov. 24.—The engine and boiler house of the Franklin Mine was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000.

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A Good City for Hunters.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

If a circle be described, with the Charleston City Hall as a centre and a radius of fifteen or twenty miles, there may be found within its limits at least twenty-five different species of wild animals, several of them in sufficient numbers to make their capture for the sake of their skins a profitable employment. The list consists of the black bear, the bay lynx or wildcat, the gray fox, the Virginia deer, the raccoon, the opossum, the gray rabbit, the swamp rabbit, the polecat or skunk, the mink, the Canada otter, the fox squirrel, (three varieties,) the Carolina gray squirrel, the flying squirrel, four species of rats, four species of mice, and three species of ground mole or shrews. All these are found in considerable numbers, while some, even of the larger and more important, are very abundant.

In addition to these, the common seal is an occasional, though rare, visitor in the harbor, while the panther, the beaver, and the wolf have become extinct in this circuit within one or two generations—the latter having been killed within thirty miles of the city in the memory of men now living. If we extend our circle to include the limits of the State, we must enlarge our list by eight or ten more species, such as the red fox, the woodchuck or ground hog, the muskrat, the ground squirrel, and several others, while the panther, wolf, and beaver may possibly be still found very rarely in the wild regions of the Blue Ridge.

Boarders Wanted.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Second floor sunny handsome suite of five rooms; with private table; reference.

37th ST. 23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; second floor; singly or en suite; also other rooms; gentlemen or families; excellent table references.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice double, heated room; all conveniences; excellent table; home comforts; price reasonable; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; new management; references.

44th ST., 204 WEST.—Second story front room, with board; also other rooms; table board given.

47th ST., 16-20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

Brooklyn. Rooms and Board, $12 to $25.

Connecting parlors; grate fires; hot water radiators; new furniture; finely decorated; table first-class; immaculate table linen; expert service; high grade cooking; large grounds; fashionable locality; bridge, 20 minutes; all parts of Brooklyn by trolley; Park, 10 minutes. 808 Prospect Place.

Furnished Rooms.

23d ST., 147 WEST.—For bachelors; rooms, $3 to $7; references required; restaurant and grill room in connection.

30 WEST 35th ST.—Comfortably furnished, newly decorated room; large closet; running hot and cold water.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; private bath, or separate; excellent location; references.

46th ST., 159 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished second-story front room to let.

74 PERRY ST.—Nicely furnished rooms in private house; heat, gas, hot and cold water; reference.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

228 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADway.—Sunny rooms, with folding beds; references required.

245 WEST 11th ST.—Private family will let large sunny room; all improvements; gentlemen only; references.

FOR RENT—Large apartment in handsome flat on west side, for two gentlemen, with board, if desired; very nice neighborhood; references. Apply to WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, Box 158 Times.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. BOUGHTON & CO. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, the 29th day of April, 1895; August 29th, 1895, and November 5th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1895, the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard-gauge railroad, constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, through the City of La Grange, in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon & Birmingham R. R., for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree for the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the Court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York. ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

n25-law4wM

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and properly having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.85 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

LADY GOING SOUTH WILL SACRIFICE FOR third value fine light Platform Spring Coupé Rockaway, purchased to order last April; also $125 for Top Phaeton, Harness, Robe, and Whip; cost last September $367.50. Kimbell Cutter cheap. 10 West 44th St.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Saturday, Nov. 23, a PEARL HORSESHOE SCARF PIN, between 81st St., Amsterdam Av., and 10th St., probably on 6th Av. Elevated; $10 reward. A. E. S., Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 173 West 81st St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way. Info with

NEW-YORKERS AT CHURCH

Mayor Strong and the Soldiers Attend Services in Atlanta.

PREACHING BY CHAPLAIN MORGAN

Gate City Guards Escort the Northern Visitors to the House of Worship — Programme for To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Mayor Strong and other well-known citizens of New-York, including the members of Squadron A, attended church here to-day. The soldiers marched to St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon, preceded by a full band and followed by the Gate City Guards as an escort.

The church is a pretty Gothic building, with numerous stained-glass windows and a wide centre aisle. It has a seating capacity for about 1,500 persons, and has no galleries. The sanctuary, including the altar, was decorated beautifully with white flowers and green leaves.

Every part of the church except the space in the front pews reserved for the soldiers was filled with citizens long before 3 o'clock, the hour fixed for the service. A large percentage of the congregation was made up of women, dressed in very quiet colors.

It was 3:30 before the sound of the drum announced the approach of the squadron. At the head of the procession were two carriages containing Mayor Strong, Gen. Anson G. McCook, J. Seaver Page, Charles H. Webb, and Bradley Strong. The Mayor walked up the aisle with Mr. Page. All the women and many of the men craned their necks to get a good look at Mr. Strong after audible whispers of his name and office had gone through the congregation.

Squadron A followed, headed by Major Roe and his officers. The members of the squadron marched up the aisle four abreast, marking time as those who came in first were being seated.

Although all wore their swords, not a clash was heard, and every man held his forage cap with his right hand over his left breast, in the most approved military style.

After the soldiers were seated, twenty choristers walked up the centre aisle singing "Onward, Christian Soldier." The congregation joined in the singing of this hymn with heartiness.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Chaplain to Squadron A, began to preach his sermon as soon as the processional was finished. He took for his text "Quit you like men." In his sermon, Dr. Morgan urged upon his hearers the importance of a sense of responsibility as a guide to human action. He said that "Quit you like men" meant to act like men. Action was not of the past or future, but of the living present alone. He scouted the idea of degeneracy as taught by some men in these times, and said he felt sure that the seeds of as much greatness were among the Americans of to-day as among those of old, if the occasion demanded an exhibition of strength and self-denial.

After prayers had been read, the military band played a voluntary, and the troops re-formed, the Gate City Guards going out first. The Mayor and his party then drove back to their hotel, escorted by Squadron A.

MAYOR STRONG IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Particularly Pleased by the Reception Accorded Squadron A.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Mayor Strong was in exceedingly good spirits when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on him this morning at the Aragon House. With him were Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Works; Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, and J. Seaver Page.

"I feel as fit as ever I did in my life," the Mayor began. "Our dinner party was not over until 1 o'clock last night, but everything agreed with me."

"Were you at church this morning, Mr. Mayor?"

"No," replied the Mayor, "I asked Mr. Seth Low to represent me there, and he promised to do so.

"I think," remarked the Mayor, "it is worth while noticing that our party comprises all creeds. We have Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Hebrews with us. They have all gone to their respective churches except the Hebrews, who went to the synagogue."

"Yesterday was synagogue day," some one suggested.

"Dear me! I never thought of that," exclaimed the Mayor, in a tone of distress, as if he had made an inexcusable blunder. Then, changing the subject, he said:

"What a splendid set of fellows Squadron A is! I hear everywhere the highest praises of their manners and bearing. Major Roe is not only their commander, but their kind friend and adviser as well. While he is a strict disciplinarian, they seem to like him all the better for his strictness.

"That reminds me of a conversation I overheard between two citizens here. They did not know who I was. One of them said to the other:

"'They must have picked out all the best blood of New-York and put cavalry uniforms on them.' 'The Chicago people sent us a regiment of foot soldiers,' said the other fellow.

"'What is the use of that? We can see as many men here as we want, but did you ever see such horses in all your born days?'

"'Never,' said the first fellow, and then I moved away."

Some members of the New-York delegation who wanted drinks to-day had to go dry. The saloons here are regulated by a high-license system, and close like clockwork at 10 o'clock on week nights and all day on Sunday. Violation of the regulations for closing forfeits the license.

It was almost impossible during prohibition hours for a stranger or a citizen to get a drink here to-day in a saloon. Those who make it a business to evade the law profess to know places where they can get drinks on Sundays and after 10 o'clock at night week days, but they are comparatively few and far between.

Still, there was an oasis or two in the desert for the members of the New-York citizens' delegation and the members of Squadron A. They were elected temporary members of several of the best clubs by acclamation, and at 11 o'clock this morning there were cocktails flying through the air in the hands of colored waiters in more than one spot in the city.

A MOST ENJOYABLE DINNER.

New-Yorkers Entertained at the Capital City Club by Capt. Lowry.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—The dinner given last night at the Capital City Club to Mayor Strong and a few associates by Capt. F. L. Lowry of the Lowry Banking Company was a most enjoyable affair. No reporters were present at this dinner, and the speeches were entirely informal.

Capt. Lowry, who presided, said it gave him great pleasure to invite his old and trusted friend Mayor Strong of New-York to dinner. Mayor Strong replied in a short speech, in which he spoke of his last visit to Atlanta and the trains to New-York which he had missed through deception practiced on him by Capt. Lowry. Every time he attempted to leave the table to catch his train Capt. Lowry would tell him he had another hour.

"I suppose," concluded the Mayor, amid much laughter, "that it is always fair in the dry goods business to tell a man a yarn if you want to hold on to him."

Clark Howell proposed the health of Seth Low. He alluded to Mr. Low's early career as a newspaper man, and said that he first met him when he was on THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He spoke of Mr. Low's campaign in Brooklyn as the true beginning of municipal reform throughout the whole country, and said great changes had followed that important event, and were not by any means yet ended.

Mr. Howell thought the country was to be congratulated on the elevation of Mr. Low to the Presidency of Columbia College. It gave a practical unification of college and business life, which every thoughtful man was desirous of seeing accomplished. It also transferred Mr. Low's talent and energy to a higher plane of usefulness than that of business, for what could be more important to the future welfare of the country than the implanting of right ideas in the minds of the flower of its youth?

Mr. Low replied by telling a story about W. M. Evarts. He said that when Mr. Evarts was asked at one of the centennial celebrations how long he was going to speak he replied he would be finished in time for the next centennial. Having prepared his hearers for a long speech, Mr. Low disappointed them by sitting down after a suitable expression of thanks to the proposer of his health and to those who had drunk it.

Samuel M. Inman, who has contributed so largely to the success of the exposition by his generous gifts of money, followed Mr. Low, and dwelt on the importance of having men with practical experience of business and affairs as the heads of colleges. He was glad to be able to couple with President Low's name, as an illustration of the success of business men as the heads of colleges, that of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University.

Judge Van Epps said that, like all other Southerners whom he knew, he loved New-York. Chicago, he said, had sent them a delegation to make a bid for the business of the South. Personally, he liked the members of the Chicago delegation very much, but the South would always give her affection and her trade to the real metropolis of the country.

J. Seaver Page, who was called upon as a "business man from New-York," said he wished the North and South could make a fair exchange of some of their surplus products. The Northern men would like very much to have some of their frigidity thawed by the genial warmth of the Southern men. He could say for himself, and all who were with him, that they would be extremely sorry when the time should come for them to leave the atmosphere in which they had been basking for the last few days.

Judge W. I. Newman of the United States Circuit Court made a strong speech in favor of abandoning all terms of reference to the late war. The expression "New South" was one he particularly objected to.

It reminded him, he said, of the first time his little son wore long trousers. The boy was out with his father on a cold day, and he refused to button his overcoat. When asked the reason why he did not button up his coat like his father, the boy said:

"You have always had long trousers, and I have only just put them on. If I buttoned my overcoat people might not see that I had them."

The Judge thought that the South had now worn long trousers long enough to button its overcoat.

The Judge said his little daughter was doing something at the table the other day which incurred her mother's reproof.

"If I had done as you are doing when I was a little girl," said the mother, "I should have been whipped."

"Yes, Mamma," replied the little girl, "but that was in the old slavery days."

There was no slavery now, the Judge added, and that altered everything.

While Judge Newman was speaking, a dramatic incident occurred which proved that not only slavery, but the war, was over. The Judge extended his left hand, as his right arm is missing, to shake hands with one of the New-York men.

"If it had not been for those fellows, you might have used your right hand," shouted out a Southern man at the table, as if the loss of an arm was a good joke.

The Northern men present were dghast for an instant, but the roars of laughter from the Southern men showed that every remembrance of sectional bitterness had been wiped out, so far as Atlanta was concerned.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, President Collier of the exposition, and others made short speeches, and the dinner party broke up at 1 o'clock.

MANHATTAN DAY AND BUSINESS.

Possible that Georgia Will Profit Materially by the Visit of New-Yorkers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Manhattan Day at the exposition is assuming the importance of a National event. After all due allowance has been made for the warmth of Southern hospitality and for the natural enthusiasm of collectors who are anxious to show their treasures to sympathetic outsiders, there still remains a vast amount of earnestness and deliberate purpose in the reception which the leading citizens of Atlanta are giving to the representative business men who are visiting them on behalf of New-York.

On the part of the Southern men, the desire is apparent to show that the signs of prosperity and of advances in arts and manufactures are not the outcome of a temporary spurt, but of sound business methods united with unflagging courage and perseverance.

It is significant that among the members of the New-York delegation who came to Atlanta are several of the foremost judges of business credit in the entire country. These credit men, unknown by sight to the average business man here, and desiring to remain so, are making estimates of their own as to the resources of this part of the South. If capital judiciously and honestly handled is needed to expand the natural trade of Georgia to its utmost profitable limits, these credit men have only to say the word and the money will be furnished out of the abundant resources of New-York.

As there can be no doubt that capital is needed, the problem simply resolves itself into the choice of hands in which to place it in order to insure its safe keeping.

The credit men are not without efficient aid in choosing the men to whom goods or money shall be intrusted to handle. They have representative salesmen with them, some of whom are actually the executive heads or leading partners of their New-York houses. These men are accustomed to read business character at a glance, to decide in a flash whether an intending customer is a man of ability or a mere human machine, to deduce from a man's glance whether he has the sense of business probity or whether he is likely to be intentionally careless in the settlement of his accounts.

One curious and interesting phase of the present meeting of Northern and Southern business men at Atlanta is the desire of the Southern men to drop all allusion to the civil war, not because it is offensive to them, but because it bores them. If one wishes to be polite to a Southern business man, one will carefully avoid the use of the terms "New South," "Old South," "clasping hands across the bloody chasm," &c.

Some part of this feeling springs from the settled conviction, now amounting in the minds of Southern men to a mathematical certainty, that the divisions caused by the civil war never again can be made an active factor in National life.

Another part of it has its origin in the sensitive feeling that the term "New South" and its equivalent have their application in a mental state of wonder and admiration that the South should have any business instincts at all. The one desire of Southern business men, as represented by the Atlanta section of them, is that it should be assumed as proved by experience that they are not inferior in brains to the business men of the North, or in energy to the business men of the West.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Exercises to Surpass in Interest Those of Other Previous Special Days.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—The exercises tomorrow—Manhattan Day—promise to eclipse in interest the exercises of all previous special days.

The parade in the forenoon will be a notable one, with Troop A and the Gate City Guards as the main features.

The oratory will be limited to five-minute speeches, except in the case of Seth Low, President of Columbia College, who will deliver the principal address.

Inspection of the exposition buildings will follow the speechmaking, and in the evening a full-dress reception and ball will be given by the New-Yorkers.

As the New-York State Building is too small to hold all who have been invited, the reception will be held in the Kimball House.

Mr. Berri Gives a Dinner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard-Union gave a dinner to-night at the Aragon. Among those present were Mayor Strong of New-York, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mayor King of Atlanta, Mayor-elect Wurster of Brooklyn, Seth Low, Charles A. Collier, President of the Exposition; Clark Howell, Murat Halstead, St. Clair McKelway, Congressman Charles Bennett, J. Seaver Page, and William Cullen Bryant.

Reception for the Women.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Joseph Thompson of the Board of Lady Managers gave a reception to the women from New-York and Brooklyn at her country residence this afternoon. Mayor Strong and party attended the reception after the church services.

Plans for Baltimore Day.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for the celebration of Marylahd Day at Atlanta on an extensive scale. The Governor and staff, the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and City Council, the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, numbering in all about 500 persons, will leave on four special trains on Wednesday, Dec. 4. The military escort, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, numbering over 1,000 men, will, after tendering escort to the Governor to the station in Baltimore, immediately march to the wharf and embark on the steamers Columbia and Jane Mosely for Portsmouth, where four special trains will be in waiting to transport them to Atlanta.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. White and Miss White arrived in the city Saturday afternoon from their country house, near Bay Shore, L. I. Early in January they will sail for Europe. They will spend two months in Paris and four months in traveling about the Continent.

Cards have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gray for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Josephine Mount Gray, to Charles Jewett. The wedding will be celebrated Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, at the town house of the Bryce Grays, 554 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, will be witnessed by only the relatives and a few intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Pugsley and the Misses Pugsley will sail for New-York from England the second week in December. The Pugsleys have been abroad since April. They have spent the greater portion of the time in France. They are now in Paris, where they took apartments two months ago.

At the marriage of Miss Lucy Adeline Terry to Charles W. Trippe, which will be celebrated Wednesday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Miss Louise Terry, a sister of the bride, and Miss Gloria Cespedus will be the bridesmaids. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church. Miss Louise Trippe and Miss Bessie Trippe, young sisters of the bridegroom, will act as flower girls. Frederick L. Trippe will act as best man, and the ushers will be Orlando H. Harriman, Julian Trippe, Richard M. Monks, and Lloyd Collis, all of New-York, and Townsend Thorndike of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne have closed their country house at Westchester, and are at 126 East Thirty-fourth Street for the Winter.

Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, will perform the ceremony at the marriage Wednesday afternoon of Miss Marion Wing to Dr. Austin Flint, Jr. The wedding will take place in St. Thomas's, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing, 13 West Forty-ninth Street. Both church and house will be handsomely decorated with flowers, which will come chiefly from the conservatories of the Wing country estate, at Millbrook, N. Y. The bride will wear a gown of ivory-white satin, the front of the skirt being crossed with a deep flounce of point lace. The bodice will be trimmed with a deep, square bertha of the same lace. The veil will also be of point lace. The bridesmaids' gowns, Marie Antoinette in design, will be of white brocaded silk, each bodice being trimmed with a fichu of white chiffon, bordered with pinked ruffles of pale green silk, and a sash of the same silk. Toques of green velvet will be worn. They will have a cluster of pink roses and white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Hamilton T. Morrison and family will sail for Europe the second week in December. They will remain abroad until late next Summer.

Mrs. Milliken, wife of Dr. Samuel Edwin Milliken, of 640 Madison Avenue, has gone for a brief visit to her parents, ex-Governor and Mrs. Barnett Gibbs of Dallas, Texas.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Brainerd, a daughter of Mrs. J. Lawrence Brainerd, of Pittsburg, Penn., to William T. F. Hudson of New-York. The wedding will not take place until late next Spring. Miss Brainerd will spend a portion of December in this city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. L. Snowden of East Seventy-second Street.

A musical will be given in the rooms of the Brooklyn Club Wednesday evening. Among the long list of artists who are to appear are Miss Hilke, soprano, and Harry Pepper, the well-known tenor and ballad singer, who will give "Twenty Minutes with a Composer."

The marriage of Miss Eva Martin to Mr. Frank H. Amos will take place the middle of December. Cards will be sent out within a few days. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Chairman, and Mrs. Frank Northrop, Vice Chairman, of the Woman's Department of New-York City at the Atlanta Exposition, left Friday in a private car for Atlanta, where they will remain two weeks. Mrs. Read and Mrs. Northrop will hold a reception in the New-York City Room in the Woman's Building to-day. They will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John S. Wise and Mrs. Samuel Spencer of New-York, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. Thornton of Atlanta. Mayor Strong of New-York will also assist the ladies in doing the honors. The room is to be handsomely decorated with flowers sent from this city, and an elaborate collation will be served by Sherry.

One of the largest teas of the season will be given Dec. 2 by Mrs. Frederic Neilson. It is for the purpose of introducing Miss Belle Neilson, and will take place at Mrs. Neilson's town house, 100 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Mary Crosby Hurry is to be introduced at a reception, which her mother, Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, will give Dec. 5.

An interesting event set for to-night is the banquet to be given at the Waldorf by the Society of Colonial Wars. PATRIARCH.

BOARD OF HEALTH TO RAID BAKERIES

Brewery Boycotts Removed at a Meeting of the Central Labor Federation.

The Central Labor Federation yesterday received a letter from the Board of Health stating that raids would be made on the unclean bakeshops about which the federation had complained.

It was decided to remove the boycott that had been placed on certain breweries, at the instance of Brewers' Union No. 1, as that organization had withdrawn from the federation.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The kind that men like to have given them.

Writing and lounging chairs of all descriptions, severely simple or richly carved and softly upholstered. Little Oriental smoking tables, inlaid in various geometrical designs. Cabinets and cases for "collections" of all sorts. Decorated bits for the wall of the den—racks, book-shelf, and cabinet combinations. Picturesque cupboards.

Everything in furniture that is worth a man's having.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 & 47 West 23d Street,

NEAR BROADWAY.

MANY THIEVES ARRESTED

Police Court Returns Contain an Unusually Long List of Robberies.

BUT FEW OF THE CRIMES STARTLING

Drunken Men Favorites with the Highwaymen — Two Houses Robbed in Broad Daylight.

The returns from the Police Courts yesterday indicate that an unusual number of thieves are being arrested. They may also indicate a prevailing epidemic of crime, but the thefts and attempted thefts reported were, as a rule, of minor importance.

If the reports show but the usual percentage of the crimes committed, they certainly indicate a startling growth in that branch of crime known as highway robbery.

The condition of many of the persons arrested plainly indicated that they had been driven to crime by poverty.

NOT DISCOURAGED BY FAILURE.

Frustrated in a Saloon, Perry Finds and Robs a Chinaman.

William Perry, alias "Goog" Featherson, twenty-five years old, of 117 West Seventeenth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on two charges of robbery.

Perry entered the saloon of Bertha Sachs, 400 Tenth Avenue, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and, finding no man in the saloon, went behind the bar and started to take the money out of the cash register. The woman, who is her own bartender, seized him and struggled to prevent him taking the $20 in the register. Perry struck her several blows in the face, and the woman's screams attracted help just in time to prevent the thief taking the money.

As several persons entered the saloon by the front door, Perry hastily left by the rear entrance. Instead of running away, he entered the laundry of Charles Lee, a Chinaman, 464 West Thirty-second Street, around the corner from the saloon. Perry ran back of the Chinaman's counter and took $10 from the money drawer. The Chinaman fought for his money, and Perry struck him on the head with a marble slab, knocking him down. He then escaped.

The theft and attempted theft were reported at the station, and Acting Captain Kerr detailed Policeman Pendergast on the case. Pendergast caught Perry in front of the saloon he had attempted to rob.

Perry is well known to the police. He has served several terms in prison for similar offenses. He was released two weeks ago from the penitentiary, where he had served a year for breaking into a shoe store and attempting to rob the proprietor.

In court Perry pleaded not guilty. Magistrate Simms held him in $3,500 bail on each of the two charges for examination to-day.

HIGHWAY ROBBER CAPTURED.

He Had Knocked Down an Intoxicated Man in West Forty-First Street.

While walking through Forty-first Street, near Eighth Avenue, on his way home, early yesterday morning, Gottlieb Henning, a grocer, of 470 West Thirty-sixth Street, was accosted by a colored man, who asked for alms. Henning paid no attention to the request, and started to walk away.

The negro dealt him a blow in the face, knocking him down. Then he jumped on him, and snatched the grocer's diamond pin and gold watch. When Henning was knocked down he began to yell for assistance.

Policeman Warner of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was on Eighth Avenue, heard the cries, and arrived in time to see the negro run into the hallway of the house at 340 West Forty-first Street. Warner pursued him, and on the second floor stumbled over the negro, who was lying flat on his stomach. The negro was arrested and taken to the station, Henning going along as the complainant.

The negro gave his name as William Perry, twenty-two years old, of 250 West Forty-first Street. Grocer Henning's watch was found on him, but the pin was missing. As Henning was intoxicated at the time, he was locked up for safe keeping.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Simms held Perry in $1,000 for trial. Henning was fined $3 for intoxication, and sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

ROBBERY IN JAMES STREET.

One of the Men Arrested for the Crime Is an Old-Time Thief.

John Taylor, a sailor, who roomed at 388 Water Street, and was to have sailed on a fourteen months' cruise to Indian ports today, asked three men to direct him to Cherry Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They directed him properly, and then followed him.

When in front of 33 James Street, one of the men grasped him by the arm, while the other two opened his coat and took $9 from his waistcoat pocket. He shouted for help, and Policeman William Daly of the Oak Street Station arrested David Pender, who claims to live at 33 James Street, in front of where the robbery occurred, and John Ryan, who gave his address as 57 Madison Street. Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday held both men, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial.

Ryan is not known to the police, but Pender was arrested twenty years ago by ex-Superintendent Byrnes, who at that time was a Captain of Police, and ex-Capt. Slevin, who was then a patrolman, for stealing a pair of one-thousand-dollar earrings from the ears of a woman on Fifth Avenue. For that offense he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but because of good behavior only served fifteen years.

ANOTHER BAND OF BOY THIEVES.

They Were Detected in the Act of Stealing Guinea Pigs.

William McCarton, eleven years old, whose head barely reached the top of the Magistrate's desk, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of being a party to the stealing of two guinea pigs from Meyer's animal store, 240½ East Houston Street.

Proprietor Meyer's attention was attracted Saturday night by a grating noise at his show window, and he saw several boys inspecting its contents. Soon after the rail in front of the window was forced open, and two guinea pigs were taken out. Meyer ran out, but was too late to capture any of the youthful burglars except McCarton.

At the station house McCarton revealed enough to indicate that he belonged to an organized band. He said all the birds they stole were sold to a bird dealer at First Avenue and Seventeenth Street. The headquarters of the boys, he said, was on First Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. The names of the boys who were with him when the guinea pigs were stolen were given by the boy.

McCarton's father and the bird dealer were in court. Meyer refused to press the charge against the boy, saying he was the smallest of the lot, and he wanted the larger boys arrested.

Magistrate Wentworth asked if the other boys could be found, and the policeman said he knew them, and would arrest them at the first opportunity. McCarton was discharged with a reprimand and on the promise of the boy's father to keep him off the streets.

HE WAS CLUBBED BY A STRANGER.

Killeen Says a Long Island City Bartender Furnished the Weapon.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 24.—As the result of a row in a saloon known as the Kip's Bay Malt House, Borden and West Avenues, to-night, John Killeen of 94 West Avenue, this city, was taken to the Second Precinct Police Station with four frightful scalp wounds. Andrew Butts of 560 West Fifty-eighth Street, New-York, who claims to be the owner of the saloon, and Sigmund Bermann of 1,089 Van Alst Avenue, this city, who says he is the manager of the place, were arrested for violation of the excise law. Butts is also charged with being an accessory to the assault on Killeen.

The latter's wounds were dressed in the police station. Killeen told the police that he had a dispute with Butts, and that the latter took a club from behind the bar and handed it to a stranger who was in the place. The stranger lost no time in assaulting Killeen, knocking him down and beating him over the head with the club.

Killeen did not know his assailant, but Justice Duffy issued a warrant for the man in the name of "John Doe," and detectives are looking for him.

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What good is Underwear if it doesn't fit?

We've made quality and fit the first essentials, then endeavored to make this useful article as handsome as possible.

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HOUSES ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Burglars Frightened from One House Cross the Roof to the Next.

The houses of Dr. Frederick A. Baldwin and his next-door neighbor, Mrs. W. N. Kennedy, 129 and 131 West Seventy-seventh Street, were robbed in an unusually bold manner in broad daylight Friday afternoon. The burglars first entered Dr. Baldwin's house by the scuttle through the roof. They were discovered on their way out in the same way.

While the servant girl was looking for a policeman the burglars coolly crossed the roof and entered Mrs. Kennedy's house. While busy on the third floor there they met Mrs. Kennedy's maid, who was too frightened to scream until the burglars were out of the house.

As in the other instance, no policeman could be found and no arrests were made. The only way in which the men could have reached the roofs of the houses was through the flat house on the corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. About $300 worth of jewelry was taken.

Colored Sailor Robs a Woman.

Thomas Bell, a colored sailor, who lives in the boarding house kept by William Thompson, at 8 Dover Street, was held for trial, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the apartments of Josephine Woods, the white housekeeper. He stole a suit of clothes, $40 in cash, a silver watch and chain, a bankbook on the Bowery Savings Bank, and a pocketbook containing a quantity of pawn tickets.

Miss Woods was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by her door being burst open. She screamed, and awakened the proprietor, who ran out after Bell, shouting: "Stop, thief!" Policeman Dunn of the Oak Street Station started in pursuit of Bell, and captured him just as he was about to jump into the East River, at the foot of Dover Street.

The prisoner had on the stolen suit of clothes. In his pockets were the watch and all the other stolen articles, except the $40.

When arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, Bell admitted the robbery.

Caught Robbing a Man.

Policemen Delaney and Allen of the Charles Street Station, while walking on Hudson Street Saturday night, saw two men walk up to a third man, and, taking hold of him, search his pockets. The policemen arrested the two highwaymen, whom they recognized as professional thieves, known to the police as "Dutch" Jordan and "Butch" Levy.

At the station the prisoners gave their names as Charles McCarthy, twenty-five years old, of 30 Gansevoort Street, and William West, twenty-nine years old, of 246 Hudson Street. The man they attempted to rob was Henry Roller of 527 Hudson Street.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Roller told Magistrate Simms he was a stove polisher, and earned $3 a week. He said he was covered with the blacking, and the men evidently believed he was a coal peddler, as they stopped him in front of a coal cellar.

Both of the prisoners demanded that their examination be postponed to enable them to get a lawyer. Magistrate Simms accordingly held them in $3,500 bail each for examination to-day.

Lost and Recovered $165.

Catherine Gallagher, twenty-eight years old, of 310 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Nelson Ewing, a ship carpenter, of 14 Elizabeth Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

According to Ewing's story, he was accosted by two women in Third Avenue Saturday night. The women asked him to treat them in a saloon at 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Ewing says that when they started to leave the saloon he missed $165, which he carried in an envelope in his pocket. He summoned a policeman, and Miss Gallagher, whom he charged with the theft, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Ewing admitted that he found $110 in his overcoat pocket while he was in the station house making the complaint, and that the policeman found $55 on the floor of the saloon. The woman denied the charge. She was held in $2,500 bail for trial.

Alleged Pipe Thieves Discharged.

Charles Lang of 104 First Avenue and William Bartel of 7 Avenue A, thirteen and twelve years old, respectively, were arrested Saturday night and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station, charged with attempted burglary.

The boys were found in the new building at First Avenue and Houston Street, having forced an entrance by breaking several panes of glass.

Frank Barto of 374 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, saw the boys in the place, and brought them out. A quantity of lead pipe has been stolen from there recently. On the way to the station house Barto met Policeman Gerlinger of the Eldridge Street Station, and turned the boys over to him.

They were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and, owing to the non-appearance of Barto, the boys were discharged.

Lang had a large bunch of keys in his possession.

Tried to Rob a Saloon Keeper.

Morris Lubitz, a liquor dealer of 2,449 Eighth Avenue, closed his saloon at midnight Saturday and started to go home. He says that as he was leaving the store six rough-looking men approached and ordered him to reopen his saloon and give them drinks. Lubitz would not heed their demand, and his refusal aroused the anger of the men, one of whom struck him a vicious blow in the face, while another made a grab for his watch.

Lubitz eluded the latter's grasp, and ran down Eighth Avenue. He shouted for the police, but, as he encountered no policeman on the way, he did not stop running until he reached the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Station. There he told his story to the Sergeant at the desk.

Detective Sawyer was assigned to the case, and arrested two men, who said they were James Burke, twenty-nine years old, of 2,482 Eighth Avenue, and James Collis, thirty-two years old, of the same address.

Silks and Velvets.

The latest Novelties will be shown in our departments to-day. Many of the designs represent styles prepared for the early Spring Season.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. November brides will appreciate it more than anything else.

45 West 23d Street.

Magistrate Brann, in Harlem Court, yesterday, remanded the prisoners until this morning.

Attempted Robbery in Cherry Street.

A bold attempt to hold up a Swedish sailor, John Davidson, was made shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Davidson, who was under the influence of liquor, says he was lured into the hallway of 137 Cherry Street for the purpose of getting a drink. There he was grabbed by two men, one of whom started to rifle his pockets. Davidson fought the men until he reached the street.

Policeman George C. Strong of the Madison Street Station heard the man's cries, and, after a search of the premises, found Patrick Weldon of 18 Cherry Street secreted underneath a stoop in the yard and took him into custody. The other man could not be found, Weldon claiming he did not know him or anything about the matter, and had only gone under the stoop to sleep.

In the Essex Market Police Court, when Weldon was arraigned, Davidson said he could not identify him, and the prisoner was discharged by Magistrate Wentworth.

Another Belligerent Beggar.

James Marron, twenty-one years old, a hard-looking man, was committed to the workhouse in Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Crane for soliciting alms and attacking a citizen.

The complainant, Walter Trumbull, a prosperous man of business, living at 203 West One Hundred and Third Street, said he was walking through West Eighty-third Street on Saturday evening. The defendant, who was just ahead of him, accosted a woman and solicited alms. On being refused, he turned to Trumbull and demanded money, at the same time making a threatening motion.

Trumbull struck the beggar across the head with his cane and summoned Policeman Woods of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and caused his arrest.

The Magistrate, in committing Marron, said some persons were compelled to ask alms by force of circumstances. He was approached almost daily, he said, and usually he gave the applicant something.

Stole a Watch and Chain.

William J. Dooley, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and who says he lives at 15 Cherry Street, in company with Michael D. Sullivan, alias "Micky Dane," who claims 18 Dover Street as his home, entered the jewelry store of Stephen Reid, 92 Roosevelt Street, about 9 o'clock Saturday night for the avowed purpose of purchasing a watch.

They appeared satisfied with the watch and a chain and handed them back to Reid to wind and set the watch. They then grabbed both watch and chain and ran.

Detectives McCrory and Barlow of the Oak Street Station House heard Reid's shouts for help and overtook the men as they were diving into a house on Cherry Hill. At the request of the detectives, Magistrate Kudlich remanded the men until to-day.

Both men have frequently been arrested for stealing small articles, but this is, so far as the police know, their most ambitious effort.

Blames His Stepmother.

Jacob Spitz, a messenger boy, eighteen years old, of 126 Ludlow Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of petit larceny. Policeman Beard, of the Broadway squad, told Magistrate Simms that the boy's employer, Charles Butterman, a furrier at 19 Great Jones Street, had detected the boy leaving the place on Saturday with two fur scarfs, valued at $3, hidden under his coat. As similar thefts had been noticed from time to time, the employer called in the policeman and had the boy arrested. The complainant was not in the court.

The boy told Magistrate Simms he was guilty, and confessed that he had taken furs away before. He said his stepmother was cruel to him, and she took every cent of his wages. He had stolen to get pocket money.

Magistrate Simms held the boy in $500 bail to await further examination.

Two Alleged Burglars Caught.

John Carlton of 18 Cherry Street and Michael Sherman of 75 Roosevelt Street were remanded for examination to-day by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary.

They were seen coming out of the building occupied by the Thatcher Stove Works, 249 Water Street, about 7:30 o'clock Saturday night. The matter was reported to the Oak Street Station, together with a description of the men. Detectives Galvin and Gilhooly were detailed on the case, and found that every one of the five floors in the building had been visited by the men. They found Carlton on South Street about 9 o'clock, and arrested Sherman on Cherry Street at midnight.

The police were unable to tell what had been stolen, and had not had sufficient time to communicate with the members of the company, so an adjournment was granted.

Lodging House Keeper Accused.

Cornelius Burns, who conducts a lodging house at 201 Front Street, rented a room Saturday night to Timothy Lynch, a laborer, who arrived from New-Haven that morning. When Lynch awoke yesterday morning he could not find $13 he claimed to have had when he retired.

He informed Policeman Mahoney of the Oak Street Station that shortly before he arose he saw Burns, the proprietor of the house, in his room, and saw him take the money from his trousers. Mahoney arrested Burns, but in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, the policeman told Magistrate Kudlich he knew the prisoner to be a reputable property owner, and said he found $350 in his pocket when he arrived at the station house. Burns denied the charge. He was discharged.

Burglar Under a Table.

John Murray, forty-five years old, of 219 Sullivan Street, a typical-looking tramp, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Farney of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with having attempted to rob the house of Dietrich Ottmann, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Farney told Magistrate Simms that the place had been burglarized six times in the past year. The last robbery was Friday, when two gold watches, a silver watch, and six suits of clothing were taken, of the aggregate value of $200.

Mr. Ottmann went to a room on the third floor Saturday night, and as he entered the room, he saw the table cover moving suspiciously. He found the prisoner hiding beneath the table. The policeman was called in and the would-be burglar was arrested.

Magistrate Simms held Murray in $3,500 for trial.

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Monday
November 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

INCREASE IN THE REVENUE

Business of the Post Office Department Indicates Good Times.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. WILSON

Deficit in the Early Part of the Year —Gross Abuses of Second-Class Rates of Postage Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Postmaster General Wilson, in his annual report of the operations of the Post Office Department, remarks that the financial and industrial depression, which has seriously affected the revenues of the Postal Service for the past two years and disappointed the estimates of his predecessors, extended far enough into the fiscal year 1895 to make an unusually wide gap between revenues and expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to report that a large part of this deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year, and that since then the revenues of the department have reflected the general returning of prosperity to the country.

He ascribes the gross abuse of second-class rates of postage as the chief cause of the yearly deficit in postal revenues. He repeats and indorses the recommendations of his predecessors Bissell and Wanamaker for an amendment of the law in regard to the transportation of second-class matter, and says:

It is the estimate of the department that two-thirds in sight of all the matter carried in the mails is, under the existing laws and classifications, carried as second-class matter, at the rate of 1 cent a pound, where it is not actually carried postage free. The aggregate weight of second-class matter in the year 1894 was 299,000,000 pounds.

During the last year it increased to over 312,000,000 pounds, a growth of over 13,000,000 pounds. Deducting the weight of that which is known as "county free," being the matter which is circulated among subscribers free of postage in the respective counties of publication, estimated to be 46,820,185 pounds, there remained 265,314,382 pounds, which returned at the rate of 1 cent per pound a revenue of $2,653,143.82.

The average cost to the department for transporting and handling this matter is estimated at 8 cents per pound.

Speaking of the extension of civil-service rules to letter carriers, he says:

An indispensable basis of good service has been laid by placing the carrier force under the civil service system, and no efforts should be spared by the department to insure a high morale in this force, and to familiarize the idea among individual carriers that, as they enter the service by the merit system alone, so likewise they remain in it by no tenure but that of the faithful and efficient discharge of duties which demand self-respect and honorable living. It is inevitable that a few individuals here and there should interpret this stability of employment as a personal privilege, encouraging slovenly service and insubordination to superior officers rather than as reflections based on considerations of a better public service, and such instances have occurred and will doubtless continue to occur even after the full meaning of the civil service system is understood and accepted. But it is gratifying to report that as a whole, and by such overwhelming predominance as to make the exception more prominent, the army of letter carriers is alert, faithful, efficient, and honorable.

The Postmaster General desires civil service methods to be carried still further and higher in the Post Office Department. He says:

Two of my assistants are charged, each, with the expenditure of over $40,000,000 annually, together with the management and discipline of tentens of thousands of employes. The duties of the other two are not less onerous and multiplex. If such officials are to be real heads of their bureaus, intimately acquainted with all the machinery and working of them, competent to direct and able to infuse their own intelligence and zeal among their subordinates, they should have a tenure at least as assured from the mutations and chances of political contest as those subordinates. The continuity of the department should be preserved in changes of administration, not only along the line of its subordinate and separate service, but in that larger grasp of its history, its daily work, and its healthful progress, which is found alone with those who direct and control its various bureaus. In consequence, therefore, in the judgment of one of my recent predecessors, at least, three of the Assistants Postmasters General should secure their office by a civil service or merit tenure, and not by a political tenure.

I refrain from offering a like opinion as to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, because fourth-class Postmasters, whose appointments are primarily allotted to him, are yet outside of that tenure.

The question of extending civil service methods to the selection of fourth-class Postmasters has naturally received my attention since I have been at the head of this department. It is beset with difficulties which my experience as a Representative in Congress of a large country district, during three changes of Administration, brought home to me more clearly than they might appear to a theoretical reformer, or to the representative of a city constituency. I have studied various bills introduced in both branches of Congress in recent years, and welcomed suggestions from other quarters. But I do not find myself able to make, as yet, any specific recommendations on this important subject in the line of legislation which has been proposed.

The order which you have recently approved, providing that when the Postmaster General shall consolidate with a free-delivery office any other Post Office, such consolidation shall carry into the classified service at the free-delivery office the Post Office Department roster of employes of the office consolidated, including the Postmaster, may be accepted as the beginning and foundation not only of a better Postal Service for the public, a better and more businesslike accounting to this department, but also a wise extension of the civil service system to Postmasters. It is my purpose to proceed under the authority of this order as discreetly as I can, and in the long run as far as experience will justify, so as to secure these commendable results.

The other points discussed in the Postmaster General's report have been substantially covered by reports of the Assistant Postmasters General and bureau chiefs heretofore made public.

FAST TYPESETTING IN CHICAGO

George W. Green Makes a Remarkable Record on a Machine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—In a typesetting match here to-day between George W. Green of Boston and Eugene W. Taylor of Denver, in which Linotype machines were used, Green set 78,700 ems of matter in seven hours and Taylor set 78,027 ems in the same time.

When all corrections were made and the imperfect lines were thrown out, the score stood: Green, 70,700; Taylor, 64,027. The match was brought about by a challenge from Green to set type with anybody for $500 a side.

A telegram was received to-night from Lee Reilly, now working in Boston, offering to contest with the winner for any amount of money. Green will leave at once for Boston to make a match with the challenger.

DR. GUZMAN WILL BE RECALLED

Nicaragua to Abolish Its Legation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch was received to-day from Managua which confirmed the intelligence previously published that the Nicaraguan Government had decided to abolish its legation at Washington on account of financial reasons.

Dr. Guzman, who has represented Nicaragua here for many years, will present his letter of recall, which is now en route, next week.

It is Dr. Guzman's purpose to remain in Washington and resume the practice of his profession.

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS CLASH

Pennsylvania Official Threatens a Revenue Collector.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—State Secretary of Agriculture Edge has given notice to United States Internal Revenue Collector Grant Herring, whose office is in this city, that if he sells at public sale, as he proposes to do, a large quantity of oleomargarine now in his possession, he will be prosecuted according to law. A well-known lawyer says that the State and National laws clash on this point, and there is sure to be a conflict of authority.

Trains Blocked by Snow.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing in the vicinity of Lemberg. The railways are blocked and traffic is almost suspended.

AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT

Senator Chandler Writes an Impudent Letter Relating to the Pooling Arrangement of the Trunk Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The text of the characteristically impudent letter which Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire a few days ago addressed to President Cleveland on the subject of the recent agreement of railroad Presidents was made public to-night, as follows:

To the President:

Sir: I make complaint to you, and through you to your Inter-State Commerce Commission, against the trust and pooling agreement now nearly finished, of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one Canadian line controlling the traffic between New-York City and Chicago.

The agreement provides that every railroad in the combination shall make and maintain the transportation rates prescribed by a board of managers representing all the roads. This is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce under the act of July 2, 1890.

The agreement also makes certain that all competition shall be abolished, as above required, by imposing heavy fines upon any offending road, which fines are to be applied for the benefit of the other roads. This is a division of earnings, contrary to Section 5 of the Inter-State commerce law.

This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States, (1) by injunction from the courts, (2) by an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the same.

It can also be easily stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, whose power over the nine Governors of the nine trunk lines is as absolute as it was over the bond syndicate.

It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your Administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this the hugest trust the world ever saw or that was ever conceived of, when one earnest word from you to your fresh Attorney General, your ambitious Chairman of your commission, or your omnipotent banker friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception.

The President will not feel called upon to notice this insulting communication.

CUT HIS THROAT BY ACCIDENT

A Barber Seriously Injures a Customer, Then Becomes Frightened and Nearly Kills Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Michael Anzio, an Italian barber at 97 Ferry Street, cut his throat to-day under peculiar circumstances, and, as a result, he is lying on a cot in St. Michael's Hospital, while Hugh Madden, a shoemaker, of 116 Madison Street, who was indirectly responsible for Anzio's condition, is held at the Third Precinct Station on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

According to the story told by the police, Madden went to Anzio's place this afternoon to get a shave. He had been drinking, and fell asleep in the barber's chair. When Madden had been shaved, the barber tried to arouse him, but failing, got a bottle of ammonia or some other chemical, and, it is alleged, poured some of the contents into Madden's mouth, which was wide open. The chemical had the desired effect, for Madden suddenly arose from the chair, paid for his shave, and left the place.

When he got outside, he realized that something was wrong, and, feeling a burning sensation in his mouth and throat, he went to the office of Dr. Hagar, a short distance away, to ascertain the cause of it. The doctor, after examining him, told him that he had been burned by a chemical of some kind which some person had poured into his mouth. Almost crazed with pain, Madden returned to the barber's shop, and, accusing the barber of having burned him, advanced toward him in a threatening manner. Anzio, who had a razor in his hand, jumped back as Madden struck at him, and in doing so, struck against a chair, and accidentally brought the keen edge of the razor against his throat with such force that it almost severed the windpipe.

SOLD FORGED FOOTBALL TICKETS

Two Men Arrested at Manhattan Field—Over 1,700 Bogus Tickets Taken In at the Gate.

Central Office detectives were on duty at Manhattan Field Saturday afternoon while the Yale-Princeton football game was being played. Before the game began they were informed by the managers that a large number of forged tickets had been taken in at the gate.

The detectives arrested Thomas Nolan of 532 West Fifty-second Street, who claimed he was employed as a gripman on the Third Avenue cable road, and Samuel Kops of 212 East Ninety-fifth Street, who claims to be a peddler, in the act of selling the tickets. When they were searched fifty-two forged tickets were found on Nolan and four on Kops.

Both prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. Arthur E. Foote, the manager of the Yale team; A. G. Milbank, manager of the Princeton team, and Lapa Sheldon of the Advisory Committee of the Alumni Association appeared as complainants. T. H. Harris of 45 Cedar Street, who appeared for the complainants, told Magistrate Simms that over 1,700 forged tickets had been taken in at the gate.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge of forgery in the third degree. They claimed they had received the tickets from a man, who had promised them half of what they sold them for. They could not give the man's name, and said he was a stranger. Magistrate Simms held them in $3,500 for examination to-day.

RAILROAD INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

Preliminary Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has issued a preliminary report of the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the last fiscal year.

The report includes the returns from 650 roads whose reports were filed on or before Nov. 9, 1895, and covers the operations of 164,529 miles of line, or 92 per cent. of the total mileage in the United States.

The gross earnings were $1,003,022,853, of which $293,465,792 were from passenger service, $683,022,988 from freight service, and $26,217,595 were other earnings from operation, covering earnings from telegraph, car mileage, balances, switching charges, &c.

The operating expenses were $677,677,635, leaving net earnings of $325,355,218, as compared with net earnings of $320,137,670 for the same roads in 1894.

Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were $6,096, operating expenses were $4,119, and net earnings were $1,977, or a decrease in gross earnings of $13 per mile, as compared with 1894, and of $1,094 per mile as compared with 1893, a decrease in operating expenses of $44 per mile as compared with 1894, and of $757 per mile as compared with 1893.

Net earnings show a gain over 1894 of $31 per mile of line, but a decrease of $337 per mile as compared with 1893. Passenger receipts fell off $177 per mile as compared with 1894, while freight receipts show a gain of $149 per mile. Passenger receipts were $336 per mile less than in 1893, and freight receipts show a decrease as compared with that year of $755 per mile.

Income from sources outside of the operations of the roads was $33,057,243, making total income available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends $358,412,461. Total deductions from income, including fixed charges, were $338,351,946, and dividends paid were $53,135,545, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of $31,075,030. The dividends paid by the same roads the preceding year were $61,504,785.

Senator Stewart Buys a Farm.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada has bought a farm in Virginia not far from Washington. The Senator is largely interested in breeding horses, and in order to more fully carry out his plans he became owner of property near Farmville, Va. The farm consists of 586 acres of splendid land in the vicinity of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and is said to be fully equal to the Kentucky blue grass region for stock raising.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINTS

Annual Report of the Director to Secretary Carlisle.

STATISTICS OF GOLD AND SILVER

Review of the Financial Legislation of the Country Respecting Metallic Money — Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Director of the Mint has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States during the last fiscal year, together with the statistics of foreign countries relative to the production and coinage of gold and silver and the monetary condition of each country.

The value of gold and silver estimated to have been used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1894 was approximately $21,541,652, of which $10,658,604 was gold and $10,883,048 was silver.

The estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was: Gold, $636,229,825; silver, $625,853,949, a total of $1,262,083,774. The estimated product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was: Gold, 1,910,813 fine ounces, of the value of $39,500,000; silver, 49,500,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $31,422,000 and of the coining value of $64,000,000.

The estimated production of the world for the calendar year was: Gold, 8,737,788 fine ounces, of the value of $180,626,100; silver, 167,732,565 fine ounces, of the coining value of $216,892,200, of the commercial value of $106,522,900.

Mr. Preston gives an estimate of the approximate stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the gold stock at $4,086,800,000, the stock of full legal-tender silver at $3,439,300,000, stock of limited-tender silver at $631,200,000, making a total silver stock in the world of $4,070,500,000; the uncovered notes are placed at $2,469,500,000.

The Director reviews the monetary legislation and monetary system of the United States, commencing with the "coinage scheme" submitted to Congress by Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, Jan. 15, 1782, making an analysis of the report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the establishment of a mint, submitted to the House of Representatives in 1791—the report on whih the act of April 2, 1792, establishing a mint and coinage system was based.

Mr. Preston says that, while Hamilton's convictions inclined him to the gold standard, if only one metal was to constitute the full legal-tender currency of the country, the expediency and necessity of providing the country with a sufficient amount of currency, which he believed could not be furnished at the time by the use of gold alone, induced him to recommend the double standard at a fixed ratio in coinage between the two metals. Hamilton's reason for preferring gold if only one metal was to be employed was that gold was less liable to variations of value than silver.

When Hamilton wrote, the single gold standard had not been adopted by monetary legislation in any country, and was not made the basis of the monetary system in England until a quarter of a century later, and its adoption by the United States in 1792 would have encountered almost insuperable obstacles, as there was little or no gold in circulation. So silver had to be retained and gold added to it to give a sufficient currency for the needs of the country.

Mr. Preston states that the real demonetization of silver took place in 1853, when the weight of the divisional coins was reduced about 7 per cent. This was not an accident or oversight. It was expressly declared in the House of Representatives that the intention was "to make gold the sole standard of value in large transactions and silver subservient to it for small ones."

The act of 1873 was only nominal, and conformed the law to the actual monetary condition, so far as the metallic currency of the United States was concerned, that had existed for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. Preston states that the currency laws of the United States since 1873 are not only inconsistent, but contradictory, obstructive of each other's operation, and mutually destructive.

He says that Jan. 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payments, the only currency, except coin certificates, required to be redeemed in gold coin was the $346,681,016 legal tender notes then outstanding, which the then Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that a gold reserve of $100,000,000 would be sufficient to maintain so long as there was no increase; but the paper currency redeemable on presentation has been increased to the extent of $155,930,000, issued in payment of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

Of these notes there were outstanding on the 1st inst. $141,062,280, making the total Government obligations as money $487,773,296, redeemable on presentation. Aside from these, there were outstanding Nov. 1, 1895, $333,456,236 in silver certificates, and as the act of July 14, 1890, declared it "to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," there was a total of $821,229,532 resting on the basis of the gold reserve of $100,000,000, and in order to maintain the parity between the two metals, the Government has been compelled to borrow $162,000,000 in gold within the past two years.

NO SEIDL CONCERTS IN BROOKLYN

The Society Has a Chance to Give Four German Operas for $20,000.

The announcement has been made that there will be no Seidl concerts in Brooklyn this Winter. These concerts have been for the last six seasons features in musical circles, and have been looked forward to with much pleasure. Mrs. Laura C. Langford, President of the society, said yesterday:

"The Seidl Society has been notified by Mr. Seidl that he cannot keep his engagements to give concerts in Brooklyn this Winter on account of his contract with the opera management in New-York.

"To the Seidl Society has been tendered the privilege of giving German opera in Brooklyn this season at the rate of $5,000 a performance, or $20,000 for four operas.

"The society deeply regrets the painful position in which it is placed before the public, and stands ready to meet its engagements."

The Seidl Society was organized in 1889, and has had charge of the concerts given at the Brighton Beach Hotel during the Summers, and also the concerts given in the Academy of Music during the Winters.

WANTS TO FIND HIS RELATIVES

Timothy Sullivan Has Not Seen His Parents Since He Was Two Years Old.

Timothy Sullivan, sixteen years old, who is employed as an assistant janitor at a preparatory school, 71 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, is trying to find his parents, whom he has not seen since he was two years old, when he was placed, with his three brothers, in St. John's Home, in St. Mark's Avenue. He says he has a faint recollection that his father, James Sullivan, was a soldier, as he remembers having seen epaulets on his father's shoulders.

His three brothers are Edward, who is now twenty-six years old, and a sailor; Daniel, twenty-two years old, employed at race tracks, and James, nineteen years old, who went West. He has not seen them for years, and has lost track of them.

Royalty Astride a Wheel.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia rode a bicycle a distance of eighteen miles, from Darmstadt to Rumpenheim, on Thursday, to congratulate his mother, ex-Empress Frederick, on her birthday.

YACHTSMAN SHOT A BOATMAN

Lawyer Voltz of Brooklyn Was Showing a Rifle to a Friend at New-Rochelle Yacht Club.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A boatman known to the members of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club as "John" was shot in the neck yesterday afternoon through the accidental discharge of a rifle which Lawyer Charles W. Voltz of Brooklyn was showing to a friend in the main room of the clubhouse.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club is to have a turkey shoot Thanksgiving Day, and the clubmen have turned their talk temporarily from yachts to rifles. Mr. Voltz went to the club yesterday with a new fifteen-chamber rifle of which he was very proud. The rifle shoots a very small ball. Mr. Voltz was explaining the merits of the gun when there was a sudden "Ping!" followed by a lusty yell in the kitchen. Mr. Voltz and his friend, much frightened, rushed to the kitchen. They found "John" dancing up and down. "Ough! waugh! I am shot!" he shouted.

Mr. Voltz saw blood, sure enough, flowing from a wound in "John's" neck, and began to think of surrendering to the police.

The doctor who was summoned in great haste said the wound did not amount to much. The bullet, however, was lodged under the skin.

The ball had lost much of its force in passing through the wooden partition between the clubroom and the kitchen.

Neither Mr. Voltz nor his friend could say which of them was holding the rifle when it was discharged.

NEW RULES FOR EXAMINATION

BISHOP POTTER PROVIDES FOR CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

Methods and Books Suggested for Preparation—Uniformity the Object of the Change.

Bishop Potter has introduced new regulations regarding the preparation and examination of candidates for holy orders in this diocese. The conclusions at which he has arrived as the result of long study and consultation with the best authorities are embodied in the following circular letter which he has sent to the members of the clergy throughout the diocese:

In view of the increased number of candidates for holy orders it seems wise to address a few words to the candidates in this diocese (the Diocese of New-York) in reference to examination for holy orders, in order thereby to make the pathway of their progress clearer to them, and at the same time to gain greater uniformity both of preparation for the examination and in the examination itself.

The preliminary examination, in accordance with Title I., Canon 3, Section vii., I and 2 of postulants who are not graduates in arts of some satisfactory university or college, will in all cases be oral, and will be conducted by two examining Chaplains of this diocese.

In case of examination of candidates for priests' orders, the three canonical examinations, as prescribed by Title I., Canon 6, Section vi., must, in accordance with the rule of this diocese, be passed before the ordination to the diaconate.

The first and second canonical examinations will be conducted by at least two examining Chaplains, and will be oral. The third canonical examination, which is known as the Bishop's examination, will include the ground covered by the three examinations prescribed by canon, and will be in part written and in part oral. The answers in the written examination will be filed in the archives of the diocese.

Henceforth, the examinations of candidates for holy orders will occur at stated periods, as follows: to wit, six weeks before the ember season in which the candidate desires to be ordained.

The candidate wishing to be examined shall, in all cases, signify his desire to my Chaplain, the Rev. R. H. Baldwin, 29 Lafayette Place, New-York, N. Y., at least two weeks before the examination is to occur, stating, in his request, the examination or examinations he wishes to pass.

At the time the candidate for priests' orders is to be examined, he should bring with him three sermons on the subjects assigned by the Bishop, in accordance with Title I., Canon 6, Section viii.; and also six sermons on texts of his own selection, in accordance with the rule of this diocese.

No person shall be ordained who shall not have attained in the subject of each examination the minimum mark of 80 per cent. The sermons that the candidate submits will be subject to strict examination as regards substance, composition, and general literary character.

In order that candidates for holy orders may be advised as to the scope of the examination, I append to this a list of text books on the subjects presented by the canons. These text books are not imposed upon the candidate, but are given to suggest to him the tenor of the examination. Any books upon which the candidate may be prepared may be substituted if approved by his examiners.

The examining Chaplains of the Diocese of New-York for the years 1895-6 are, as far as appointed: The Archdeacon of New-York, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D.; the Archdeacon of Duchess, the Rev. Thomas Burgess, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D.; the Rev. R. H. Baldwin.

The list of books referred to contains thirty-five volumes of the best and latest thought on the Old and New Testaments, dogmatic theology, evidences of Christianity, Christian ethics, Church history, ecclesiastical polity, and the Book of Common Prayer, together with the constitution and canons of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York. The list has been prepared with the assistance of the late Archdeacon Palmer of Oxford and other scholars.

This change in the method of examinations is considered by the clergy of the city as one of the most important in the history of the diocese. Its purpose is to secure a uniformity of preparation as well as a uniformity of examination for those who seek ordination.

Only two of the old Board of Examining Chaplains—Archdeacons Tiffany and Burgess—are on the new board, their three associates, the Rev. R. B. Fairbain, D. D., of St. Stephen's College; the Rev. R. C. Hall, D. D., and the Rev. P. K. Cady, D. D., professors in the General Theological Seminary, having been replaced by the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, D. D., Secretary of the diocese, and the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin.

BETTER CROSS-TOWN FACILITIES

The Metropolitan Traction Company Has Plans for Extending Lines.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is said to be planning to increase its cross-town facilities in the near future by a line running across the city from the North to the East River at about Eighty-sixth Street, making use of the present line of cars which crosses the Park at Eighty-fifth Street.

The company already holds a permit to build a road from the foot of East Ninety-second Street to Lexington Avenue by the way of First Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and it is planned to extend this line to Ninety-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, crossing the Park at Ninety-seventh Street.

Another road, the construction of which the company is considering, is one along One Hundred and Ninth Street from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue, and then north on the latter avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; thence to the Boulevard and Fort Lee Ferry. These roads will probably be equipped with the underground electric system.

If an injunction which at present prevents the laying of tracks in Fourteenth Street for a distance of about sixty feet from the Union Square Theatre to Fourth Avenue be removed, it is said that the Metropolitan Traction Company will run a line on that street from river to river. Another change which is rumored is that of the Fulton Street line from a cross-town to a belt line running through Fulton Street to West Street, to the Battery, and along South Street back to Fulton Street, thus passing all the down-town ferries.

It is rumored that the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company are trying to obtain control of the Second Avenue line.

Hot Coffee Scalds a Child to Death.

The Coroner was notified yesterday morning of the accidental death of the one-year-old child of Mrs. Burkle of 2,735 Eighth Avenue. The child while at the breakfast table pulled the tablecloth toward it, overturning a cup of scalding-hot coffee. The coffee burned the little one so badly that it lived only a few hours.

HAD A STORMY VOYAGE

The Mississippi Arrives with a Load of Animals.

PROVED THEMSELVES GOOD SAILORS

The One Passenger, Mrs. Taylor, Also Appeared to Like Rough Weather—Narrow Escape of a Sailor.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Gates, of the Atlantic Transport Line, arrived yesterday after a most tempestuous voyage. She came from London by the way of Halifax, although she had no intention of touching at Halifax when she started for this port. She put in there to replenish her supply of coal.

On the steamship was a large consignment of animals for the Barnum & Bailey circus.

"We had to Halifax a most tempestuous voyage," Capt. Gates said yesterday. "We met a living gale as soon as we got outside, that later on nearly cost us a man. He was saved by a miracle. His name is Rayfield, an old sailorman, who has seen much service, and has a Captain's license. Rayfield was on the bridge the evening of Nov. 11, when one of the many huge waves that swept over us came dashing over the port bow and engulfed the bridge and everything that stood in its way.

"Rayfield was washed over the starboard bow, where by good fortune his foot became entangled in the rail, and there he hung, head down, over the side of the ship. We naturally looked for him at once, and one of the men found him hanging in his perilous position. He was barely conscious when we dragged him aboard. We took him to a room, and on examination found he was bruised nearly all over, although, fortunately, no bones were broken.

"He struck something with such force that I was obliged to take six long stitches in his scalp where it was laid open. He has not left his berth since we put him in after the accident, although he is now doing well. We had a doctor examine him to-day, who says he will soon be around again. Rayfield is the man that was reputed lost in a dispatch from Halifax.

"The wave that carried Rayfield over the ship's side broke in two of our boats, and carried the rail from the bridge. We had but one passenger—a Mrs. Taylor of this city. She was a grand sailor, and appeared to enjoy the stormy weather. The harder it blew and the more we pitched the better she liked it. I never saw such a woman in my life."

Charles Darge, who accompanied the animals, was greatly pleased with the way they stood the voyage.

"Contrary to all expectations," he said, "the animals are in better condition now than they were when they were put aboard. We had to be very careful about their temperature, and watchful that they did not get hurt, but, aside from that, they were no trouble."

"I had their boxes all heavily padded with matting and hay, so that they would not be hurt by the ship's pitching and rolling, and took good care to keep them warm. They soon became friendly with us all, and created much amusement for those who had a chance to play with them. They are all young and very tame.

"The two saddle-back tapirs from East India seemed to attract the most attention. They are the most curiously marked tapirs I ever saw. From the tips of their long noses to right back of their shoulders they are as black as coal, and from their shoulders to the tips of their tails they are as white as it is possible for animals to be. Each is about 4 feet high, 6 feet long, and weighs about 1,000 pounds.

"We named them Slip and Slide. Whenever the vessel pitched, Slip would move a few inches and drop to the bottom of the box, but Slide went its full length and brought up standing against the other end. Then he would grunt. They grunt something like a small pig, but in a different key, a more melodious key, I might say, as their notes are deeper than a pig's.

"They soon became familiar with the men and our one passenger, and would poke their long noses from their boxes and eat from the hand small things that were given to them. We thought that they learned to recognize and answer to their names.

"Their long noses, which are really prehensile lips, they would rub against our hands until they became warm, and then thank us with grunts of satisfaction. Their little, piercing eyes and sensitive noses they use to good service.

"The cassowary is not a beautiful or graceful bird. It came from Australia and can shriek like a banshee. Several times when it seemed to make an effort we thought we were in a howling simoom. This is a young bird, and, as you see, its joints seem to be laid out in blocks, so apparent are they. It has feathers, but they are so fine that those not familiar with the bird think it is covered with hair. It is so clumsy and strikes the hand so hard when offered food that it did not succeed in making many friends. It is very fond of fresh vegetables, especially cabbage and plants of that nature.

"Our yak came from Tartary, and is a beauty—that is, a beauty for a yak. When fully matured this fellow will have horns and a head and beard something like a buffalo. His hump will be more pronounced, it will be covered with a hairy tuft or mat, and his hair, which is soft and silky, will reach to the ground. He showed an inclination to seasickness, but a little medicine brought him around all right.

"The nylghau and the antelope—a harness antelope we call him, because he is so curiously marked he looks as though he had a set of harness on—became very tame and playful. They are from India.

"The nylghau is to be given to the city, and will be placed in Central Park. I do not know how he will get along there, but we had no difficulty in teaching him to shake hands, first with one foot and then with the other, in order to get a piece of sugar. He would back up in his box at the word of command and come forward again when told to. When he is frightened he stands still and trembles, and, unlike most animals in captivity, makes no frantic effort to break away. This one is remarkable because of the beautiful way in which he is spotted.

"The 'harness' antelope, the axis deer, and all the other animals I will attend to Mr. Bailey's place, and then go home again. Many of them will be taught to draw wagons and chariots, as they are easily managed after they make friends with their keepers."

GIRL ILL TREATED BY HER MOTHER

Mrs. Bailey Strangles Her Daughter and Stamps on Her.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Mary A. Bailey, living on York Avenue, near the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, was arrested to-day, charged with attempting to kill her thirteen-year-old daughter, Bertha.

William Haycock, a railroad flagman stationed on the tracks near the house, heard the screams of the child, and ran to the house to see what was the matter. When he entered the house he was horrorstricken at seeing Mrs. Bailey stamping on the daughter's chest. The child lay on the floor, almost unconscious, and black in the face, with a rope tied tightly around her neck, and the mother pulling at the end of it.

Hancock interfered, and pulled the infuriated woman away from the girl, and, after untying the rope, summoned help, and also a policeman. Officer Dreyer responded, and placed the woman under arrest. She will be arraigned to-morrow. Mrs. Bailey alleges that her daughter is incorrigible, and that she took this means to chastise her. The girl is seriously ill.

Attempt to Robb Le Grand Benedict.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Nov. 24.—An attempt was made late last night by two men to rob the cottage occupied by Le Grand L. Benedict and family. One of the servants, while making his rounds of the interior of the house, found one of the second-story windows wide open. He looked out and saw two men run along the edge of the piazza and jump to the ground.

He procured a shotgun and fired at the fleeing intruders. No trace of them could be found when the grounds were searched.

HERE'S MYSTERY IN THREE "ADS"

W. J. Clark and B. E. Greene Seeking a Messenger Boy—Former Wants to Know Who Stole His Letter.

In two of yesterday morning's newspapers the following advertisements appeared:

$50 reward to messenger boy who received verbal message purporting to come from me, between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday, if he tells all the facts. Wm. J. Clark, 42 and 44 Broad St.

$50 reward will be paid to district messenger boy who delivered verbal message to undersigned between 2 and 3 P. M. on Friday for name of employer. B. E. Greene, 6 Park Place.

$500 reward for evidence leading to arrest and conviction of party who stole letter left for me at Astor House Friday evening. Wm. J. Clark, 42 and 44 Broad St.

Burton E. Greene, who was found by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in his house, 84 Willow Street, Brooklyn, said, somewhat nervously:

"There's nothing I can say at present about this matter. It is a private matter, and of no public interest.

"I think $50 will enable me to catch the boy I want, and then, perhaps, there may be a little story to unfold."

Mr. Greene said he knew Mr. Clark and that he was manager at 44 Broad Street, in the office of the General Electric Company.

At 44 Broad Street the janitor said there was no one in the building named William J. Clark. At the district messenger office in the Western Union Building it was said that the matter was being investigated, but that it was thought by the manager that the messenger boy had not come from there.

At the Astor House the clerks knew nothing about the letter referred to in the advertisement.

TIMKO KILLED ONLY HIMSELF

SLASHED HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER AND SHOT AT HER MOTHER.

Used Knife, Hatchet, and Revolver—A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl's Terrible Struggle for Life.

Andrew Timko of 235 East Third Street ended a week's spree early yesterday morning by stabbing the fifteen-year-old daughter of his housekeeper with a knife, and cutting her with a hatchet, firing two shots at the housekeeper, Mrs. Susan Thouchuk, and then killing himself with a revolver. The girl's condition is serious.

Timko occupied three rooms on the third floor in the rear of 235 East Third Street, where he had been for nearly a year. He worked for a seedsman. He had a son, John, twelve years old, whose mother is said to be now living in Europe.

Mrs. Thouchuk says that she and Timko had been quarreling about money for nearly a month. He had insulted the girl and she had taken the child's part. Timko left his work a week ago Saturday and began a spree, which did not end until his death. During the week he was cruel to Mary, and not only driving away, but beating, all her companions.

Timko and Mrs. Thouchuk went across the street to a christening Saturday night. They reached home about 1 o'clock A. M., and fell to quarreling about the girl. Timko, who was intoxicated, told the girl and her mother to go to bed. Mrs. Thouchuk told him to go first. He finally went to his son's room. The mother and daughter then retired. The former had been asleep but a short time when she was awakened by the child's screams.

"Mamma," cried the girl; "don't let him cut me!" Her mother tried to quiet Mary, and then spoke to Timko. As she did so, the terrified girl sprang, from the bed and ran into the kitchen, followed by Timko and Mrs. Thouchuk. The latter did not know that the girl had been hurt until she saw that there was blood on the girl's nightdress.

Timko had lost the knife with which he had cut Mary. Catching her by the hair, he dragged her toward the stove, against which was a small hatchet. Mary, seeing him take hold of it, was nerved by terror, and broke away, but not in time to escape Timko's blow with the hatchet. It struck her in the left shoulder. The child then ran out into the hallway, down stairs, across the court, and into the apartments of Mrs. Schneider, the landlady, on the first floor of the front house, where she fell on the floor, as if dead.

Timko tried to follow her, but Mrs. Thouchuk grasped the hatchet and held it. Timko threatened to kill her, but she wrested the weapon from him, and ran out. He caught her by the throat. Mrs. Thouchuk screamed: "Please don't kill me! Leave me my life!"

Once more she broke away and ran down stairs. As she went, Timko fired twice at her with a revolver, which he had hastily taken from a bureau near the door. Both bullets lodged in the wall.

The woman, shouting "Murder!" ran across the court and into the landlady's apartments, where her child lay. The boy John, who had been watching the fearful scenes from his bedroom, then saw his father place the revolver near his neck and fire. The bullet entered his neck underneath the chin. He staggered into the kitchen and fired again at his neck. Timko then fell to the floor unconscious.

An ambulance surgeon found that a piece of the knife with which the child had been stabbed had broken off in her back. He pulled it out, dressed her wounds, and then tried to help Timko, who died without regaining consciousness. The child was taken to Bellevue.

CONCENTRATION FOR NERVOUSNESS

Mr. Wright Advocates "Keeping the Mind Still" to Become a Part of Nature

Claude Falls Wright lectured on "Concentration" in the regular series of theosophical lectures, in Chickering Hall, yesterday morning.

"Concentration," he said, "or devotion to one object of attention, is the fundamental principle of the Hindu and other Oriental systems, which treat of the acquirement of occult power. All the great men of every age have been possessed of this faculty to a remarkable degree, and it is proverbial that the ancients were masters of it to a far greater extent than the men of the present time.

"Concentration is the basis of all Hindu philosophy, since, unless one has that power strongly developed, he cannot control, and without control he cannot understand nature, as his mind is wandering. People in the West are full of various devices and conceits, and, consequently, spend their time dreaming of the future. They cannot keep still mentally, even when they are engaged upon any study. This is the true cause of nervousness.

"There are very few people who can keep their minds still for ten minutes, because they have not analyzed themselves to discover the real causes of their weakness. If a person could keep his mind perfectly still, thinking neither of the past nor future, but accepting the present as being a part of nature, he would be existing in heaven, with all that it implies."

Jersey City Trolley Accidents.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—A peddlar's wagon, driven by John Mahon of 20 Marion Place, was run down by a trolley car of the North Hudson line, in Summit Avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning. The wagon was wrecked and Mahon was seriously injured. James Burns, the motorman, was held on a charge of atrocious assault.

A milk wagon, driven by M. J. Donovan of 138 Phillips Street, was wrecked by a Consolidated Traction trolley car in Newark Avenue at 4 o'clock this morning. The horse was so badly hurt that it had to be killed. Don

REMEDY FOR DEGENERACY

Dr. Silverman Takes Issue with Max Nordau and the Scientists.

RELIGION ALONE PROMISES RELIEF

Literary Censorship, Even if Practicable, Not Likely to Accomplish the Object—A Crisis in Morals.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El yesterday lectured on "Max Nordau and a True Remedy for Moral Degeneracy." He said, in part:

"After Nordau had carefully diagnosed the disease of the age and made out a severe case of degeneration he found himself at first at a loss to offer a remedy. He could not, however, be so pessimistic as to say the whole world was going to continue forever in its degeneracy. He believes, rather, that the feeble, the degenerate, will perish, and the strong will adapt themselves to the acquisitions of civilization. He believes we must be content to protect the young and innocent.

"There is a kind of mental and moral degeneration, however, for which a remedy may be found—namely, for that kind which manifests itself in both vulgar and refined society, and finds its satisfaction in the so-called popular literature and drama of the day, and at times in the recital of obscene anecdotes and tales. This kind of literature, plays, or tales is thoroughly enjoyed even by those who in other respects are regarded as the very paragons of society, and who would resent the imputation of being either mental or moral degenerates.

"Such art or literature, Nordau believes, and we agree with him, works a triple harm—first, in developing the morbid mind of its creators, be they artists or writers; second, in feeding the desires and lusts of corrupt souls; and, third, in arousing by suggestion the latent morbid tastes of the young and inexperienced.

"Nordau says the causes of degenerate art and literature must be eradicated or rendered harmless. The remedy must have a threefold effect. It must cure artists and literati who are degenerates, and prevent them giving way to the disease that has invaded their souls and bids fair to undermine the souls of others. Second, it must cut off the supply of obscene sculpture and painting, morbid music, and disgracefully realistic fiction. Third, it must prevent the young and innocent from becoming fascinated by such displays and such literary and musical productions.

"Nordau charges the newspapers and cheap magazines with having spread moral degeneration by advertising and lauding the immoral works of certain artists and authors. The papers have given immense notoriety to morbid productions and have made the public believe degeneration was synonymous with greatest advance.

"Nordau thinks the remedy lies mostly with the newspapers, whose duty it is to spread healthier views, to leave degenerates and the hysterical to themselves, and to tell the masses nothing of their insanity.

"Many objections may be urged against Nordau's theory as to suppress, at least in part, the papers that print such corrupt literature. Ferrero, an Italian scholar, has propounded a theory in favor of degenerate literature. He believes if evil tendencies can find satisfaction by a more moderate medium they would destroy themselves or be rendered at least harmless. He believes certain morbid works may suffice to quiet these tendencies and thus render a positive benefit to the individual and to society. He does not deny that such books may produce positive evil on some minds, but, whatever fatal effect such a book might produce on impressionable brains, it will always be less than if the reader comes into personal contact with the warped mental condition from which the book sprang. Like antitoxine, this morbid literature is converted into a remedy. Ferrero says, against the contagion that proceeds from it. He even believes that great psychical epidemics would break out to disturb social life seriously were there not, happily, always books which divert their abnormal inclination into literary tendencies. He encourages the pre-Raphaelites, the Parnassians, Tolstois, and mystics of every sort and school to write on in quietness, assuring them that while they write morbid books they work to preserve modern society in a state of comparative health.

"This is an enticing theory, but we cannot divorce ourselves from certain facts which show that malefactors are produced directly by evil literature. But lately we have had several cases of boy desperadoes and criminals who fired tenements, waylaid people on the highway, and wrecked trains because they wanted to imitate the heroes of their dime novels.

"We cannot forget that Ingersoll article on suicide, telling many to take their lives. In some cases that article was found on the person of the self-murderers.

"It is impossible to carry out Nordau's remedy, for by curtailing the rights of the press too much you cut off the freedom of the press, which is one of the bulwarks of our American liberties. Its powers are already limited by courts of libel. To create a board of censorship that shall supervise every article or book published is to create a dangerous institution. Let the editors and publishers take the risk of violating the law against libel and obscene literature, and let the law be enforced.

"In creating a board of censorship the question will arise as to the degeneracy empowering it. And the entire community will be compelled to take their literature at second hand after it has been tested by so-called experts. Such censorship has been tested in other countries, notably in Russia, where certain names were not permitted to be mentioned by word of mouth or press, and yet it has been discovered that the fame of those very persons spread in spite of the institution.

"Degenerate writers frequently own papers and presses and become their own publishers and advertisers.

"While Nordau has almost accurately diagnosed a case of a moral degeneration of our age, he has failed to rise to the emergency and offer a true and efficacious remedy. The cure he proposes shows his inability to suggest a method of deliverance from present evils. His so-called remedy has rightly been called impossible, ridiculous, ineffective.

"There is evidently a crisis in morals. The people do not know exactly where they stand. Those who have tested the authoritative and empowering influence of religion have not yet received a new ethical force. Science has tried in vain. That science can furnish a basis for morality rests on a fallacy. That scientific men as a rule are moral is an inference hastily drawn. Yet science has some basis for morals. We must not forget that scientific men by their habits of thought and study, by their environment and separation from temptation, are easily morally superior to their fellow-men. That their morality is a condition of their scientific studies does not follow that science has a force which will work a moral reformation among the masses.

"Ethical societies have experimented with lecture courses, and have not succeeded. The greatest enthusiasts of ethical culture will not claim that there is any greater virtue in an ethical address than a feeling of an intellectual entertainment. Mere lectures on ethics, divorced from religion, can never transform character and build up virtue and grace in those who do not possess them. Generally the people who attend ethical addresses have had a religious training or inherited religious instincts, and, being thus instinctively ethical, ascribe their goodness of feeling and action to the lecture. It is rather their innate goodness that draws them to the lecture hall.

"The ethics of science is based on self-love. It teaches that man has a right to pursue whatever gives him pleasure, and to avoid whatever gives him pain. When this man measures himself in relation to the world, he is to promote his own pleasure so far as not to mar the pleasure of others. His own pleasure, however, is still the criterion of what is right. It does not require much insight to see the unsoundness of such a theory and its lack of any moral principle. The theory substitutes the maxim 'Does it afford me pleasure?' for, 'Is it right?' That is on a par with the proposition of the business man—'Does it pay?'

"Ethics is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. France tried to base morality on reason, and made a most dismal fiasco.

"I believe the scientists, theorists, and especially Nordau, have taken a too limited view of the whole question of moral degeneration. Nordau never rises above the empirist. He has eliminated God from his world. He fails to see that the great factor of degeneration is that God has been cast out from the soul and mammon and pleasure substituted.

"The only difference between the great and small, the high and low, the moral and immoral, the true genius and the degenerate, in art, music, painting, and literature, is God. Put God into artists and writers and they will excel Raphael and Milton. Put God into the editor and he will conduct his paper properly. Put God into the publisher and throw out mammon and we will have a noble literature.

"You will never find a truly religious people inclined to revolution, rebellion, and riots, coupled with wanton destruction and cruel tyranny. True religion teaches defensive, not offensive, warfare.

"The world may strow some time find a basis for morality independent of religion, but we have not yet found it.

"Can it be maintained that the world would not suffer if religion were withdrawn from the masses? God is the force in nature that works toward perfection.

"The degenerate will die out, because God has so willed it. He speaketh in the heart of man, and through their consciences is leading them ever upward nearer to divinity. Hence it may be written over the portals of this world, 'Degeneration means godlessness; regeneration means godliness.'"

ITS MONASTERY ABANDONED

The Community of St. Benedict Found Many Difficulties in Its Path — Brother Hugh in Wisconsin.

News comes from Jericho Mountain, Penn., that the order of monks known as the Community of St. Benedict has abandoned its monastery and given up the work which it began in that region last Spring.

The austere Community of St. Benedict was the outgrowth of the Community of the Brothers of the Church, which was instituted by Bishop Potter in St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church in September, 1894, when Brother Hugh took the vows and became the prior of the new religious community. Brother Hugh was formerly a successful business man in Boston and was known in the world as Russell Whitcomb. He became a devout worker in the Church of the Advent, in that city, and subsequently joined the General Theological Seminary here and took up his studies for holy orders. Becoming convinced that his duty lay in another field, Mr. Whitcomb left the seminary and, with the approval of the ecclesiastical authorities, established the Community of the Brothers of the Church, a religious community for laymen.

Devoted people in the church provided a home for the community in West Thirty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue, in one of the most crowded tenement districts in the city, and the Priory, as it was called, soon became known in that section. Brother Hugh was joined by other associates within a comparatively brief period, and the young men, dressed in a semi-ecclesiastical garb, were familiar figures in that neighborhood.

The brothers felt that their best work could not be done in a cosmopolitan city, and they decided to remove to some rural locality where they might carry on some enterprise that would the better benefit humanity. An offer of a large and commodious farmhouse in Pallington, Penn., was made to them, rent free, and thither they removed last April and opened a home for orphaned and crippled children.

In the meantime, the brothers had given up their name and became the Fathers of the Community of St. Benedict. They adopted the full habit of the Benedictine monk of history. The life, however, was too austere for some of the members of the community, and they returned to the world to pursue their former callings. Early in the Autumn the Falsington house was given up and the monks repaired to Jericho Mountain, near Pineville, where they lived in what was little more than a temporary shelter and in great poverty. Father Hugh, the head of the community, is at present with Bishop Grafton of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., where it is believed by his friends here that he will remain to do work under that Bishop's guidance.

OLD GUARD'S EVACUATION DAY PARADE

They Will March to the Battery to Raise and Salute the Flag.

By the terms of its charter, the Old Guard of the City of New-York is required to parade every Evacuation Day, and the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the departure of the British forces from New-York will be marked to-day in the usual manner.

Following an order issued by Major T. E. Sloan, the Old Guard will assemble in full Winter uniform at its armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 12:30. The line of march will be down Fifth Avenue and through the Washington Arch to Fourth Street, thence to Broadway and the Battery.

At the Battery the ceremony of raising and saluting the flag will be carried out.

Battery K, First United States Artillery, under the command of Capt. J. W. Dillenbeck, will parade with the Old Guard, and assist in the salute at the Battery.

In view of the fact that the day is not now as generally observed as in the past, the committee in charge has asked that patriotic citizens of New-York display the National colors, so far as possible.

THE FUNERAL OF HENRY WIDMER

Mr. Daly's Company Will Attend, and Musicians Will Be Pall Bearers.

Augustin Daly's entire company will be present to-morrow at the funeral of Henry Widmer, who was for twelve years the leader of Mr. Daly's theatre orchestra, and who died suddenly of heart disease while being taken home in a cab.

The Musicians' Mutual Protective Union and the Masonic lodge of which Mr. Widmer was a member will be represented at the funeral.

The services will be held at 1:30 P. M., in the Little Church Around the Corner, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. Music will be furnished by an orchestra of fifty string instruments, under the direction of Ernest Meyer and Michael Ryan. Miss Carrie Roma will be the soloist.

Fourteen members of the Daly orchestra will be the pall bearers. The body will be taken from the house 227 West Forty-third Street at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMING EVENTS.

—Board of Education free public lecture by George C. Lay. Subject, "From Lexington to Yorktown," the story of the Revolution, with many stereopticon views; Grammar School, No. 5, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to-night, 7:30.

—Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor meeting, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, this evening.

—Adjourned annual meeting of the County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, to-night at 8:30 o'clock.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

202—Cripps vs. yacht Neaera. 204 and 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 209—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonie vs. Elevated Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamship Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 196—Scully vs. Morse. 160—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. A. Brown. 192—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. ship Cairnehill. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 179—Payne vs. Ralli. 182—Keeper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladahk. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. steamship Whitney. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat C. C. Hanchett.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Conner vs. Watson.

Class IV.—2—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 3—Hussey vs. Mead. 4—Matter of Lorillard.

Class VII.—5—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Hubert. 6—Armstead vs. J. B. Brewster Company. 7—Herrmann vs. Cohen. 8—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 9—People, &c., vs. La Grange.

Class VIII.—10—Stevenson vs. Goodman. 11—Conner vs. Watson. 12—Lane vs. Moss. 13—Welsh vs. Lowe. 14—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. New-England Granite Works. 15—Matter of Catholic Publication Society. 16—Jones vs. Jackett. 17—People, &c., vs. Metropolitan Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 18—Matter of Standard Brush Company. 19—Berrick vs. Blanner. 20—Latham vs. A. Woodward & Co. 21—Matter of Young Perfumery Company. 22—Mackaye vs. Pussel. 23—Ambrose vs. Steinhardt. 24—Munsell vs. Saunders. 25—People, &c., vs. McCann. 25½—People, &c., vs. Hackett. 26—People, &c., vs. McAvery. 27—Railway Advertising Company vs. Ayer. 28—People, &c., vs. Heide. 29—American Electrical Works vs. Barney. 30—Matter of Manhattan Alarm Company. 31—White vs. Young. 32—Wilkers vs. Brady. 33—Kuehn vs. Kuehn. 34—Bethel vs. Hogencamp. 35—Bell vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 36—Bennett vs. Wright. 37—McKenna vs. Duffy. 38—Wells vs. Wells. 39—Nicholl vs. Hand. 40—Clark vs. Kaye. 41—People vs. Koch. 42—Donnelly vs. Bradley. 43—People vs. Griffen. 44—Manning vs. Manning. 45—Hatch vs. Spooner. 46—Jetter vs. Ringler. 47—Mersereau Company vs. Washburn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

862—Hewitt vs. Roudebusch. 1390—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild Sons Company. 1745—Same vs. same. 3231—Taylor vs. Powis. 1722½—Elsing Wooley. 3266—Woltman vs. Dudley. 3186—Page vs. French. 2555—Lavelle vs. Corrignio. 3809—Lazare vs. Allen. 2840—O'Conner vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 6051—Marks vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1890—Redfern vs. Cornell. 3473—Weston vs. Anderson. 2014—Weighey vs. Knoeland. 5806—Searle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2210—McCool vs. Kanady.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 4—Mathews vs. Van Norden.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1216—Kupfer vs. Little. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

880—Bernholz vs. Casey. 902—Same vs. same. 1150—Travnor vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1128—Howes vs. McGrath. 840—Silver vs. Bernstein. 1566—Doorley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1175—Steiner vs. Fargo. 482—Morris vs. Whitson. 150—Thomas vs. Woodruff. 1080—Spelder vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

786—Drescher vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

231—Estate of Henry Ten Brook Gamage. 1106—Contested will of Louis Landsberger.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M. Henry Simon, John McCartney, Jane Walsh, Miguel Garcia, Helen M. Chisholm, Louise C. Wilson, John T. Hall, Anna Dolson, Johanna Mosser. At 2 P. M.: Peter Grau, Jennie L. Wilson, Charles De Kay, August Dittmar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Fitzsimons, P. J.; McCarthy and Botty, JJ.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M.

On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or not ready, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Stelner vs. Metz. 2—Quarch vs. Metz. 3—Mayer vs. Bruns. 4—Ranger vs. Bacon. 5—Wolfe vs. Knight. 6—Fuchs vs. Lang Manufacturing Company. 7—Jennings vs. Lancaster. 8—Sandmeier vs. Mahlstadt. Appeals from Judgments.—1—Garbett vs. Gedney. 2—Stookton vs. Rogers. 3—Mosheim & Co. vs. Schwortz. 4—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 5—Thommen vs. Jewelers and Tradesmen's Company. 6—Pohalski vs. Trzebowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 8—Feinstein vs. Jacobs. 9—Ranger vs. Bacon. 10—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 11—Walton vs. Mather. 12—Bien vs. Barnes. 13—Purdy vs. Faller. 14—Neufeld vs. Block. 15—Jackson vs. Royal Benefit Society. 16—Bernard vs. United Life Insurance Association. 17—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. Motions.—1—Gage vs. Peetsch.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Townsend for the People.

1—Walter L. S. Langerman. 2—William Watson. 3—Andrew J. Malsch. 4—Peter Bacigalupo and Rossa Lorenz. 5—John Hilbert. 6—William H. Dietz.

Pleadings.—1—William J. Barry. 2—Stewart Thompson. 3—Michael Hart. 4—Mamie Lillis. 5—William Frisby. 6—Max Zimbeman. 7—August Schneider. 8—Thomas J. Edwards. 9—Frederick Kelly. 10—Joseph A. Smith. 11—John Nash, Bernard Finer, and Daniel Quinlan. 12—Edward Donnelly. 13—John Kindergan. 14—George Saul. 15—Charles Carroll. 16—Michael Kelly. 17—John Connor. 18—Burt C. Hawley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Thomas Hogan and Joseph Conway. 2—John G. Smaling. 3—John A. Selsman. 4—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 5—Louis Lachman. 6—Ellen Donovan. 7—Charles W. Baring and H. Oliver Goldsmith. 8—George Ahearn. 9—William Carlin. 10—Michael Traynor and John Driscoll. 11—Herman Leister and John Stieglitz. 12—Carl Cerdes. 13—Samuel George. 14—Peter Shurgis. 15—John Pavero. 16—Frank Wolf. 17—Henry O. Goldsmith and Henry H. Hart. 18—John Morgenthaler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—John Reilly and James Collier. 3—Louis Walterin. 4—Samuel Friedner. 5—Peter Barth. 6—Henry Schmidtbauer. 7—Gustav Bayard. 8—Erminio Esposito.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Miller vs. Manhattan Railway; Fischer vs. same; Newton vs. same; Weil vs. same; Pettit vs. same; Aaron vs. same; Mount vs. same; Trohman vs. same; Conrades vs. same; Deraismes vs. same—Chauncey S. Truax.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine et al.—Lucas L. Van Allen. De Villaverde vs. Casanova—Ernest G. Stedman.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Phillips vs. Machovsky—Cornelius J. Earley. Matter of Bowery Fire Insurance Company—Edward Jacobs.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I—Gaynor, J.

1198—Dunn vs. Ballantine. 1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 1340—Schulman vs. Mullenacht. 400—Bettelle vs. Burgess. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 943 and 945—Cline vs. Stanley. 2381—The People, &c., vs. Swedish Society. 1068—Parmelee vs. Battery Railroad. 512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2982—Renwick vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railroad. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levino. 848—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 1108—Roch's Process Company vs. Seitz. 542—Ring vs. Warren. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 784—Lehnigen & Cohn vs. Brooklyn Company vs. Ernest. 511 and 518—Wooley vs. Fox.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

CITY COURT—General Term.

1—Northridge, respondent, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 2—Champion et al. vs. Recknagel et al. 3—The People vs. McGuire vs. Emery, Commissioner. 4—Murdock, respondent, vs. International Tile and Trimming Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Annie Monson, Maria Jennings, Erik Mortensen, Charles Deckelman, John Storck, George Thaens, Christopher Gray, George Schmidt, and Jacob F. Hirsch. The administration in the estate of Bernard Callahan. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—52—Will of Gerhart Otterbeck.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	6:59	Sun sets	4:36
		Moon sets	12:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:40	2:02	7:54	8:16
Governors Island	2:18	2:24	8:45	9:02
Hell Gate	4:12	4:17	10:13	10:30

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 9
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 21
Colorado	Hull	Nov. 10
Croma	Dundee	Nov. 6
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 20
Island	Christiansand	Nov. 12
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 9
Markomannia	Hamburg	Nov. 10
Oevenum	Lisbon	Nov. 7
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 18
Tauric	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Venetia	Havre	Nov. 6
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 21
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Nov. 10

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Alleghany	Kingston	Nov. 21
El Mar	New-Orleans	Nov. 21
Hudson	New-Orleans	Nov. 21
Indio	Havre	Nov. 13
Leona	Galveston	Nov. 19
Mohawk	London	Nov. 14
Nacoochee	Savannah	Nov. 23
Turkish Prince	St. Lucia	Nov. 13

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 24
Alvena	Navassa	Nov. 22
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 22
Caracas	La Guayra	Nov. 21
Saale	Genoa	Nov. 16
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 23
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 17
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 20

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

California	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Corean	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 18

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 15
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Nov. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destinati'n.	Office.
Creole Prince	Nov. 25	Pern'mb'co	2-4 Stone St.
Excelsior	Nov. 26	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Cevic	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	Nov. 27	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Comal	Nov. 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Holstein	Nov. 27	Liverpool	Busk & Jevons.
New-Orleans	Nov. 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Saratoga	Nov. 27	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Nov. 27	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Paul	Nov. 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Viceroy	Nov. 27	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Craigmore	Nov. 27	Vera Cruz	80 Wall St.
Bellarden	Nov. 28	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Zaandam	Nov. 28	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	Nov. 28	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Orinoco	Nov. 28	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Athos	Nov. 28	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Iroquois	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 29	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Keemun	Nov. 30	Glasgow	Barber & Co.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Colorado	Nov. 30	Hull	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Nov. 30	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	Nov. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Nov. 30	London	21-22 State St.
Bourgogne	Nov. 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Alleghany	Nov. 30	Jamaica	24 State St.
Fontabelle	Nov. 30	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Regulus	Nov. 30	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Geo. Dumois	Nov. 30	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Nov. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Oevenum	Nov. 30	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Seminole	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Dec. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Etruria	Dec. 3	Brazil	118 Br'dway.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Saginaw	Dec. 3	Cape Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Exeter City	Dec. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 4	South'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Island	Dec. 4	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Antilla	Dec. 4	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Tjomo	Dec. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 24.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Nov. 16, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Nov. 9, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:42 A. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Nov. 16, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 10:43 A. M.

SS Vivory, (Br.,) Rollo, Tampico Oct. 30, via Progreso Nov. 15, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Gates, London Nov. 8, via Halifax, N. S., 21st, with mdse and 1 passenger to New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M. Put into Halifax for coal.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roxby, (Br.,) Shield, Sourabaya Sept. 9, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 23, with sugar to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Nov. 21, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Nov. 10, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Herd, Nassau Nov. 20, with mdse and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Maasdam, (Ger.,) from Rotterdam, passed in at Sandy Hook at 10 P. M.

Bark Autocrat, (Norw.,) Albrethsen, Christiania, via Delaware Breakwater, 45 ds, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Moss Glen, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Iverson, Monte Christy 19 ds, with logwood to Jimenes, Raustedt & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Catania, for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, via Baltimore; Waverly, for Liverpool, via Norfolk and Newport News.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, for Tuxpan, Mexico.

Brigs Cameo, for St. Croix; Jennie Hulbert, for Brunswick.

Notice to Mariners.

Manitowoc Breakwater Light Station, Wisconsin.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Nov. 30, 1895, a fixed red lantern light will be established on the southeast gable end of the fog-signal house (described in Notice to Mariners No. 170 of 1895) recently erected on the southeast end of the breakwater at the entrance to the harbor of Manitowoc, west side of Lake Michigan. The light will illuminate the entire horizon, its focal plane will be 34 feet above mean lake level, and the light will be situated about 530 feet E. ¾ N. (true) from Manitowoc Pierhead Light. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1895," Page 64, after No. 1,424, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1895," Page 98.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York, via Rio Janeiro, arr. at Santos Nov. 16.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Ems, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Umbria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethi

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Not Active, but Prices Somewhat Lower.

DECLINES IN LEADING INDUSTRIALS

Depression Due to the Uncertainties of the Foreign Situation and to Currency Evils—Large Gold Exports—Business Not Unsatisfactory.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market has shown a declining tendency throughout the week. The Granger group is, on the average, about a point lower and the general list somewhat more, with exceptional declines in Denver preferred of 2¾, in Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific of 1¾ each, and in Kansas and Texas preferred and Southern preferred of 1⅝ each. The industrials suffered more severely, Tobacco being down 5 points, Leather preferred 4, Western Union 3, Chicago Gas and Rubber preferred each 2, and Sugar 1. The bond market was also inclined to lower prices.

Much of the weakness was due to the uncertainties of the foreign situation, both political and financial. The political outlook improved considerably toward the close of the week, and the financial conditions on the foreign Bourses were also regarded as less strained, owing to the large liquidation which has already taken place. Uneasiness was caused locally by the heavy outward movement of gold, the shipment for the week being about seven and three quarter millions. The withdrawal of this large amount of gold has again attracted attention to the evils of our existing currency system.

General business conditions are not unsatisfactory. Bank clearings continue to increase, and railway earnings are improving in all sections, except in the Southwest, where special conditions prevail. There has been a falling off in the prices for iron, but both production and consumption of the product are large. The Trunk Line agreement has been adopted by the Presidents, and awaits the action of the Directors of the various companies concerned. The final agreement is hardly as satisfactory as the original document, but if it is adhered to it will undoubtedly prove of benefit to security owners.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, Nov. 24, '94.
Am. Cotton Oil	20¼	18¼	27¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	72¾
*Am. Sugar Ref.	101¼	99⅛	87⅞
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	99	97	93½
American Tobacco	88¾	82¾	98
American Tobacco pf	105	100¼	..
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	17⅝	16½	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., wh. iss.	26	25⅛	..
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	58	56¼	67
*Bay State Gas	23¼	21¾	24
Brunswick Company	1⅛	1⅛	..
Canada Southern	55	54½	50⅝
Canadian Pacific	58¾	58½	58½
Central Pacific	16	16	15¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	18	18⅝
Chicago Gas	65½	62½	72⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	47	47	..
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	100½	100½	..
Chicago & N. W.	106½	105¼	97⅜
Chicago & N. W. pf.	149⅝	149⅝	147¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	87⅛	84¼	70⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41⅜	40⅝	37½
C., M. & St. Paul	76	74¼	59¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	127	119½
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pacific	76½	74½	61½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	60¾	59½	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	4	4	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	30	25
Col., H. V. & T.	20⅛	19⅝	17¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	58	58	..
Commercial Cable	163	163	..
Con. Gas Co.	149¼	148	122
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	128⅝	125½
Del., Lack. & West.	167⅛	167½	157½
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	47¼	43¾	34⅝
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20	18¾	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97½	96½	100¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	37½	37½	..
General Electric	32¼	30¼	35½
Great Northern pf.	120	118	101
Green Bay & W., t. r.	⅜	⅜	..
Illinois Central	98½	97½	..
Illinois Steel Co.	77	76⅜	..
Iowa Central	10	10	7
Iowa Central pf.	35	34½	26
Laclede Gas	23	22	21½
Laclede Gas pf.	87	86	80½
Lake Erie & Western	23½	22	16⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	73⅜	71
Lake Shore	151	149¾	136
Long Island	83	83	..
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd.	17½	16	..
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	51	54½
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	9⅞	9½	7
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	25	20	22⅜
Manhattan Con.	101⅛	98⅛	105¼
*Met. Traction	114⅞	109¼	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	..
Minn. & St. Louis	23½	22½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	84	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53½	52	..
Minnesota Iron	69⅜	69	..
Missouri Pacific	31½	29	28⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	14½	13½	13½
Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	31⅞	29¾	29¾
Mobile & Ohio	19½	19½	18
*National Lead Co.	31	30½	41
*National Lead Co. pf.	91⅜	90½	85½
National Linseed Oil	23	23	20¾
New-Jersey Central	109	107	94⅞
New-York Central	100¼	99⅜	99¼
New-England	50	50	..
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	52	50	31½
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13½	13½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in.pd.	10¼	9¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 3d in. pd.	12⅞	12½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d in. pd.	20½	20½	..
N. Y., S. & W.	11½	10⅞	14⅜
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33	31⅜	42
Norfolk & Western.	3	3	6¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	10	9¾	22
North American	5	4⅞	4½
Northern Pacific	4¼	4	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	16	14½	18
Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	..
Ontario & Western	16	14⅝	15¾
Oregon Improvement	4½	4½	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	9¼	9	..
Pacific Mail	31⅜	30	22⅜
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	4⅜	4½	3½
Phil. & Reading	10⅝	9¼	16⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	18	16¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55	55	46
Quicksilver	2¾	2½	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	41	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	6¼	5⅞	4⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¾	12	9½
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅞	40½	33½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	125	123	110
Southern Pacific	22¼	21	19⅜
Southern Railway	11½	10⅜	12¼
Southern Railway pf.	36¼	33⅜	39
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33½	31	15⅜
Texas Pacific	9	8⅝	6⅞
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich.	⅝	½	4¼
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City.	9	8	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	17	..
Union Pacific	9⅞	8¼	12⅜
United States Cordage t. r.	7¼	6¾	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14½	13½	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	28½	27	..
United States Express	43	43	..
United States Rubber	36¼	35⅜	41
United States Rubber pf.	92½	92¼	95½
*United States Leather	13	10⅝	9
*United States Leather pf.	71½	65⅝	59½
Wabash	7½	7	6½
Wabash pf	20⅜	18⅜	14
Western Union Telegraph	90⅝	86½	88¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	13½	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	41⅞	41½	43¼
Wisconsin Central	5	4½	4

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., the average being about 1¾ per cent. Time money was in light demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in only fair demand, and business was restricted to the best names. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months' and 5@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £592,275 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.16, became 57.50. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,825,000f in gold and 1,200,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong. Gold to the amount of $7,791,904 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were for demand, $4.88½@$4.89; cable transfers, $4.89@$4.89¼; sixty days, $4.86@$4.86¼. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 7-16@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼@40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,111,127, and the exports for the same period, $80,680,612. The net exports, therefore, have been $55,569,485. The net exports to date in 1894 were $86,379,847; in 1893, $19,207,107, and in 1892, $51,557,364.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $809,100. The banks now hold $19,594,950 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $221,900, an increase in specie of $516,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,590,300, a decrease in deposits of $1,058,000, and a decrease in circulation of $208,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 23, '95.	Nov. 16, '95.	Nov. 24, '94.
Loans	$429,711,600	$492,933,500	$495,003,400
Specie	66,284,600	65,767,900	96,059,500
Legal tenders	84,603,000	86,193,300	118,060,900
Net dep'ts.	525,170,600	526,228,600	592,371,200
Circulation.	13,956,300	14,164,300	11,154,400

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 23, '95.	Nov. 16, '95.	Nov. 24, '94.
Specie	$66,284,600	$65,767,900	$96,059,500
Legal tenders	84,603,000	86,193,300	118,060,900
Total reserve	$150,887,600	$151,961,200	$214,120,400
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	131,292,650	131,557,150	148,092,800
Excess res've above legal requirements	$19,594,950	$20,404,050	$66,027,600

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$19,594,950	1890	$89,750
1894	66,027,600	1889	1,485,200
1893	76,835,175	1888	12,311,875
1892	6,726,350	1887	6,664,400
1891	13,322,750	1886	8,867,750

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Laclede Gas pf. 4
N. Y. & New-England, all in. paid. 2½
Rio Grande Western pf. 2

DECLINED.

American Tobacco. 5
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf., w. i. 1⅜
Chicago Gas, t. r. 2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. 1⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. 1
Col. Coal & Iron Development. 1
Colorado Fuel & Iron. 2⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf. 2
Consolidated Gas. 1⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. 1⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf. 2¾
Great Northern pf. 2
Illinois Central. 1½
Illinois Steel Company. 2⅛
Laclede Gas. 1½
Lake Erie & Western. 2
Long Island Traction. 1
Louisville & Nashville. 1¾
Manhattan. 1
Missouri Pacific. 1⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas. 1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. 1⅜
N. Y., Lake Erie & W. pf., 2d in. pd. 1½
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. pf. 1⅜
Norfolk & Western pf. 1½
Northern Pacific pf. 1⅜
Oregon Improvement. 1
St. Louis Southwestern pf. 1¼
Southern Railway. 1
Southern Railway pf. 1⅝
Union Pacific. 1⅜
United States Cordage gtd., t. r. 2¼
United States Leather. 1⅛
United States Leather pf. 4
United States Rubber. 1¼
United States Rubber pf. 2¼
Western Union. 8

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s. 1
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1st, St. L. 2
General Electric deb 5s. 2
Laclede Gas 5s. 1½
Northwest s. f. 5s. 1
Ohio Southern 1st. 1
Oregon Short Line 6s. 2½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. 1¾
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con. t. r. 1

DECLINED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1½
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s, w. i. 1
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d certs. 1¼
Atch., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s. 2⅜
Atlantic & Pacific inc. 1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st. 1⅛
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r. 2
Erie 2d cn. certs. 1½
Kansas Pacific con., t. r. 1⅜
Kansas & Texas 2d. 2
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago gen. 1
Manhattan con. 1½
Oregon Improvement 1st. 1
Oregon Improvement con. 1
Oregon Railway & Nav. con. 5s, t. r. 2¼
St. Louis Southwestern 1st. 2⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 2d. 1½
St. Paul 1st, Southwest. 1
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r. 2
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s. 1¼
Texas Pacific 1st. 2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C. 1st, t. r. 1½
Union Pacific col. trust notes. 1
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1st. 1½
United States Cordage 1st, t. r. 1¼
Wabash 2d. 1
Wabash deb., B. 1¼
Western New-York & Penn. inc. 1
Western Union col. trust 5s. 1½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. 1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week has been dull and uninteresting in the bond market, prices being somewhat lower in the majority of cases, with the exception of Oregon Short Line 5s and 6s, which advanced nearly 4 per cent. on the announcement that the receiver would pay the interest on the 6s. High-grade investments have been in good demand, though little business resulted on account of the continued lack of offerings. The issue of Georgia Central bonds made this week was brought out at an unfortunate time, as London, which would undoubtedly have absorbed a large portion of the issue, is out of the market, and buying none of our securities. As a consequence, the issue did not meet with a very hearty reception, the bonds being offered on Saturday at 94 and interest. The principal activity in outside securities was in the bonds of the Brooklyn Gas Company, issued under the recent consolidation, which sold up to 107¼ and interest. New-York and East River 1sts were also strong, with some very large transactions, 101⅝ being bid for them on Saturday.

Governments were fairly steady, considering the uncertainty in many people's minds in regard to a new bond issue.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,174,141
Corresponding week 1894	10,414,844
Since Jan. 1, 1895	473,212,706
Corresponding period 1894	393,546,239

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,876,896
Corresponding week 1894	7,622,904
Since Jan. 1, 1895	308,868,917
Corresponding period 1894	321,373,856

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$21,683
Corresponding week 1894	58,940
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,782,417
Corresponding period 1894	16,981,212

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$8,354,544
Corresponding week 1894	408,612
Since Jan. 1, 1895	118,330,462
Corresponding period 1894	116,088,107

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 21, 1895	£41,540,043	.....
Nov. 22, 1894	35,018,132	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 21, 1895	78,279,299	£49,282,695
Nov. 22, 1894	78,695,326	49,432,288

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 21, 1895	32,374,271	13,228,294
Nov. 22, 1894	38,037,600	12,689,200

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 21, 1895	22,726,000	12,878,000
Nov. 22, 1894	15,015,000	14,313,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 21, 1895	8,004,000	10,830,000
Nov. 22, 1894	8,004,000	10,030,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 21, 1895	4,165,000	6,776,000
Nov. 22, 1894	4,078,000	6,771,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 21, 1895	2,744,000	1,372,000
Nov. 22, 1894	3,330,667	1,665,333
Total last week	£189,832,613	£94,361,989
Corresponding week in 1894	182,323,799	97,941,333
Week ending Nov. 14	181,169,130	94,463,295
Corresponding week last year	180,758,000	97,236,667

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	$587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16	652,497,933
Balances for week ending Nov. 16	40,445,299
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9	586,307,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9	33,193,701
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2	657,284,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2	38,507,020
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26	641,624,009
Balances for week ending Oct. 26	40,172,454
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19	632,772,986
Balances for week ending Oct. 19	37,246,234

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—During the early part of the week there was some indication of a revival of interest in the tractions, and prices were firmer. The depression existing in the East, and especially in Philadelphia, where a considerable amount of Pittsburg traction securities are held, tended to check the advancing tendency here, and trading fell away to nothing. The annual report of Citizens' Traction, showing net earnings of only $185,946, against $182,587 in 1894 and $209,413 in 1893, was also disappointing, as indicating that one of the best properties in the city had not made much progress in recovering from the depression of the two previous years. Talk of a resumption of dividends by Birmingham Traction early in the new year helped that stock fractionally. Philadelphia Gas has ruled more active and firmer. The only basis for the buying, so far as can be seen on the surface, is the fact that the company is soliciting business from consumers. Hard times, increased cost, and a scarcity of gas during the last two years caused many consumers to go back to the use of coal. That the company is now soliciting business is taken as evidence that the supply of gas this Winter will be larger, and the earnings of the company greater. Union Switch and Signal, another Westinghouse company, advanced early in the week on reports that the company was working night and day to keep up with orders, but the stock has since lost most of the gain. Bank stocks and traction bonds have ruled firm. Money is steady at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16⅜	16¾
Central Traction	26⅝	26⅞
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16½	16⅝
Duquesne Traction	34⅝	..
Union Switch & Signal	14½	15
Westinghouse Air Brake	147	..

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The local security market has been lifeless this week, and absolutely nothing of interest has occurred. The weakness of the New-York market and the financial outlook generally has had a deterrent effect on trading here. There has been no change in quotations. The Troy City Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Earnings of local traction roads continue good.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	128	130
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	101½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	130	135
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100¼	..
Celluloid Company	65½	68½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	104
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	40
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	180
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
†New-York Air Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	111½	112½
Steinway Electric R. R. stock	48	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	..	106
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101½	104½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s.	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	102½	103½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	180	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National West Troy Bank	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	180	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 23.—The local stock market during the past week has been somewhat more active, although prices generally show but few changes worthy of note. For the bank stocks there has been a better inquiry, and among the sales the following may be of interest: American National at 44, Atlantic National at 36, Commercial National at 47½@48, and Roger Williams National at 70. A small lot of American Screw Company has changed hands at 212, and that figure is now bid with none offered at the moment.

It is announced by the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company, in a circular to its stockholders, that it is about to consummate the change from a New-Jersey to a Rhode Island corporation, under the charter recently granted by the General Assembly of this State. This is considered to be a very desirable change, and will ultimately benefit the company in many ways. The stock, both preferred and common, has shown but little activity recently. The insurance stocks are quiet, and with the exception of a sale of Providence Washington at 50, there have been no sales reported. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company stock continues to be sought for, and sales have taken place during the week at 84¼; for this stock 84 is now bid, while a small amount is offered at 84½. Providence Gas is quiet and firmly held; 85 is bid, and no stock is offered. Providence Telephone has sold at 94, with 95½ bid, and some stock offered at 96½.

The local money market is quiet and firm. Commercial paper was reported in better demand early in the week, and is nominally quoted at 5@6 per cent. Call loans between banks are 3 per cent., and loans on cotton, 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	43	44¼
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	50½	..
Commercial	47¼	48¼
Eagle	*54¼	55½
Fifth	45	48
First	111	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	130	..
Merchants'	63	64
Mechanics'	53	54½
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	44	..
Old	113	..
Providence	760	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24¼	25
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	..	125
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	56	..
Weybosset	42½	46

PAWTUCKET.

First	160	..
Pacific	67	..
Slater	160	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	264½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	185	187½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	137½
Providence & Spring	90	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	212	..
American Supply	..	72½
Gorham Manufacturing	82	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.	..	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	102½	106¾
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39¾	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	88	90
R. I. Perkins H-S, pf.	96	..

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	50
Merchants'	50½	..
Providence Washington	49½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84	84½
Providence Gas	85	..
Pawtucket Gas	..	82
Providence Telephone	95½	..
R. I. Electric Protect.	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	45	70

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the past week was 1½ per cent. and for thirty-day bills 1 per cent. It is probable that the rates will decline soon, in consequence of the gold shipments from New-York and the release, after the meeting of the Japanese Diet at the end of the month, of the indemnity money paid by China to Japan. Silver was steady. The stock market was dull at the beginning of the week, but improved toward the finish, especially the market for mining securities. The policy of mutual assistance adopted by Stock Exchange operators, instead of letting the shaky firms go into forced liquidation, prolongs the weakness. Consols declined ½. American railroad securities were dull and unsettled. The gold exports discouraged business. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 1. Denver and Rio Grande preferred declined 3¾, Louisville and Nashville 2, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary, ditto preferred, and Illinois Central, each 1½; Denver and Rio Grande common, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Northern Pacific, each 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Norfolk and Western, each ¾, and Central Pacific, ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is announced that the Minneapolis and St. Louis coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

NEW-YORK'S CRICKET AVERAGES

Paterson Led the Association and Captured the Most Prizes.

The averages of the New-York Cricket Association have been issued by Secretary Hake. The club records were published some time ago, showing the Paterson Cricket Club first, with an unbeaten record. The loss of two score books prevented the compilation of the individual figures, for they could not be made up until duplicate reports had been received from several clubs.

The fine showing of the Paterson team is made manifest by these figures, for that club not alone wins the championship banner, but also carries off both the prizes for batting and bowling. In the competition for the former T. Clarke gave the winner, W. Dodds, a lively tussle, and he really did the better work. Four "not out" innings by Dodds, however, stood him in good need, and he won by a few points.

J. West and L. Webster of Harlem had also to fight hard for the bowling prize, for which both men did excellent work, and at the conclusion the former led by a small fraction. The fact that the Paterson team outclassed its opponents detracted not a little from the interest taken in the contest, the superior strength of their batsmen being made prominent by the following figures:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
W. Dodds, Paterson	4	1	183	61.00
T. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	10	1	275	30.55
W. Bunce, Paterson	12	3	186	20.66
R. Sutton, Paterson	11	2	179	19.89
J. A. Rogers, Paterson	10	4	119	19.83
T. Tytler, Paterson	5	1	78	19.50
W. Clarkson, Paterson	10	1	145	16.11
J. Crutchlow, Paterson	9	4	74	14.80
E. J. Darvell, N. J. A. C.	10	2	117	14.62
G. R. Cooper, N. J. A. C.	9	1	102	12.75
G. E. Moore, St. George's A. C.	9	0	110	12.22
J. C. Blow, Harlem	7	0	85	12.14
C. H. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	8	0	95	11.87
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	5	0	53	10.60

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. West, Paterson	606	29	181	41	3.92
L. Webster, Harlem	474	16	157	39	4.02
H. A. Young, Metropolitan	285	8	127	24	5.29
F. J. Loughlin, Harlem	332	11	119	22	5.40
C. H. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	422	15	168	31	5.41
E. Murphy, Columbia	360	11	136	25	5.44
L. Etherington, N. J. A. C.	324	8	154	28	5.50
G. E. Moore, St. George's A. C.	534	15	221	38	5.81
S. Edwards, Kings County	200	4	94	16	5.87
C. Sneath, St. George's A. C.	336	12	120	20	6.00
T. W. Harris, St. George's A. C.	483	18	208	33	6.30
W. Clarkson, Paterson	420	19	137	19	7.21
T. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	202	7	85	11	7.72
G. A. Storms, Kings County	506	10	249	32	7.78
A. F. Harding, Columbia	610	36	211

YALE'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Quarters for This Practically New Branch.

NEW MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION

The Classical Department to Have Entire Use of Phelps Memorial Hall

Gateway—Old Chapel to be Demolished.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—The recent purchase of the College Street Congregational Church by Yale University, for the purpose of securing temporary quarters for the musical department of the university, has directed special attention to this practically new branch of Yale University. All Yale men at all familiar with the neighborhood of the university will readily recall the location of the new musical quarters of the college, inasmuch as the College Street Church is less than half a block south of the campus on College Street and almost directly opposite the southern end of the New-Haven House.

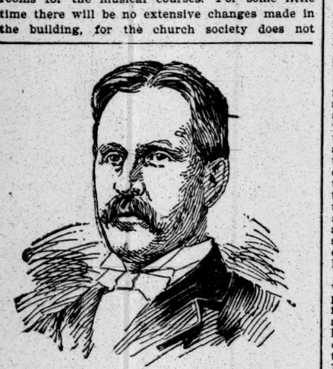
The building stands about thirty-five feet back from the street. The lot has a frontage on College Street of 90 feet and a depth of 140 feet. It contains a large auditorium. At the rear end is a two-story extension, where the Sunday school room and other church society rooms are situated. It is the intention of the university authorities in planning for the remodeling of the church for the musical department to make such changes in the auditorium that it will have a seating capacity for about 800 persons, and to make such slight alterations in the rooms in the rear of the church that they will be made to serve as recitation and lecture rooms for the musical courses. For some little time there will be no extensive changes made in the building, for the church society does not

The Late Rev. Edward O. Smith,
Member of Fall Corporation.

vacate it until Dec. 1. It is expected that the necessary changes will require an expenditure of between $2,000 and $3,000. The plan is to have the main hall used for the university concerts and lectures.

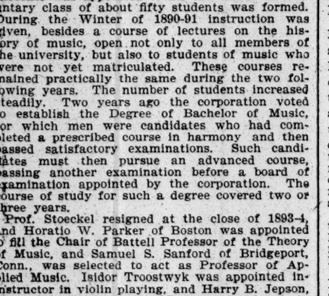
To the Yale Alumni Association of Fairfield County, in this State, is credited the first suggestion for the establishment of a school of music at Yale University. The proposition was made at an alumni meeting in 1858, and it was not long thereafter that the Yale Corporation discussed the subject at an annual meeting, there and then taking the ground that it would be a good thing for the university, and that action would be taken just as soon as the necessary funds were obtained to push along such an enterprise. In order to place the department upon a firm basis, it was considered necessary to have a building which would contain, besides the recitation rooms, lecture rooms, library, and offices, a concert hall,, with a seating capacity for 200 upon the stage, 30 in the orchestra, and 800 in the audience. Besides this, endowments required for the salaries of professors. John Robbins Battell became much interested, and through the generosity of a member of his family, Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge, the Battell Professorship of Music was founded soon after the opening of 1890. Dr. Gustave J. Stoeckel was appointed to fill the chair. A voluntary class of about fifty students was formed. During the Winter of 1890-91 instruction was given, besides a course of lectures on the history of music, open not only to all members of the university, but also to students of music who were not yet matriculated. These courses remained practically the same during the two following years. The number of students increased steadily. Two years ago the corporation voted to establish the Degree of Bachelor of Music, for which men were candidates who had completed a prescribed course in harmony and then passed satisfactory examinations. Such candidates must then pursue an advanced course, passing another examination before a board of examination appointed by the corporation. The course of study for such a degree covered two or three years.

Prof. Stoeckel resigned at the close of 1893-4, and Horatio W. Parker of Boston was appointed to fill the Chair of Battell Professor of the Theory of Music, and Samuel S. Sanford of Bridgeport, Conn., was selected to act as Professor of Applied Music. Isidor Troostwyk was appointed instructor in violin playing, and Harry B. Jepson, Yale, '93, Bachelor of Music, was placed in charge of the Battell Chapel organ. Three additional courses were offered. These courses were all opened to graduate and undergraduate students of the university, as well as to special and professional students in music, young women being also included. During the ensuing year Prof. Sanford will give individual attention to all his pupils, while a limited number will be instructed in the higher branches of the art. After the satisfactory competition of a three years' prescribed course, diplomas will be awarded, qualifying those recipients to act as teachers or to appear as soloists. An additional feature is the establishment for three years of three scholarships, given by Morris Steinert of this city, and yielding, respectively, $150, $100, and $100 per annum for proficiency in playing the violin, piano, and organ.



The Rev. Dr. Edwin Pond Parker,
Who Succeeded the Rev. Edward A. Smith in the Yale Corporation.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Pond Parker, honorable degree, '75, of Hartford, who was elected to fill the vacancy in the Yale Corporation caused by the death of the Rev. Edward A. Smith, also of Hartford, was born in Castine, Me., in 1836, although a native of that State, he is descended, both through his father and his mother, from old Connecticut families. He was graduated at



Prof. Horatio W. Parker, M. A.,
Battell Professor of the Theory of Music.

Bowdoin College in 1856, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1859. During two of his years in the seminary he taught the classics in Lewiston Academy. Immediately after graduation he became pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Hartford. He was installed Jan. 11, 1860, and has held that position ever since. He has had a longer pastorate than any other Congregational clergyman now preaching in Connecticut, with the single exception of the Rev. Dr. Burr of Lyme, Conn. Many of the members of the Yale Corporation and Faculty are his near personal friends. He often occupies the Yale pulpit, and has delivered before the theological seminary a course of lectures on "Church Music."

Dr. Parker has one of the largest congregations in Hartford, with an abundant sprinkling of Yale representatives in the pews. These include Henry C. Robinson, '53, and his sons, Lucius F., '85; Henry S., '89, and John T., '98; A. C. Dunham, '54; City Surveyor Charles H. Bunce, '62, S.; ex-Mayor William Walsh Hyde, '76; Deacon J. O. Graves, '72, and George H. Gillman, '90. He is devoted to music, and has met with success as a composer, and he has also written many hymns. In 1892 he published a history of the Second Church in Hartford. Dr. Parker's selection brings into the Yale Corporation all three of the leading Congregational churches of Hartford. The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, '60, is pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church and the Rev. George Leon Walker, '70, is pastor emeritus of the old First, or Centre Church. The Second Church is represented by Dr. Parker.

It is announced in college circles that upon the completion of the Phelps Memorial Gateway another of the buildings of the Old Brick Row will be vacated, and that soon after the old venerable pile of brick will be demolished. The building in question is Old Chapel, one of the most prominent in the history of the old structures of the university. Treasurer Farnum is quoted as saying that there was no doubt that the Old Chapel was doomed, and that as soon as the Phelps Memorial Gateway was completed the chapel would follow in the pathway of South Middle, South, and the Athenaeum. Old Chapel is one of the celebrated of the old buildings of Yale. It was erected in 1824, during the Presidency of Dr. Day, and was used continuously up to 1876, when Battell Chapel was built. It was built from gifts from the citizens of the State, which were collected by a committee appointed for that purpose, the members of which were allowed $8 a week for traveling expenses. It took the place of the lyceum, erected in 1763, which was found too small on the increase of the theological department at the beginning of President Day's administration. The story above the chapel was furnished off into rooms for the theological department, which were rented at $25 a year, and which are still in use. A large room in the fourth story was fitted up as a library and the books removed from the lyceum. This was used until the erection of the Library Building. This old landmark of the campus was the scene of the 5 o'clock chapel, and is famous as the building where many of Yale's most noted preachers did their preaching in days gone by. It was at one time surrounded by a balcony, which was pulled down when the building was remodeled in 1876.

An interesting innovation in the new Phelps Memorial Gateway will be the elevator, the first one ever constructed on the Yale campus. The Phelps Building will tower two stories above Lawrence, and those who have been daily climbing to the top story of Lawrence dormitory will testify to the popularity of the elevator in the adjoining Phelps Gateway. The elevator will not stop at the first two floors, but will be used for all those who have occasion to go to the two upper stories. It was announced on the beginning of the Phelps Gateway that it was to be used for an office building, with the top floors for the Classical Club, but it is now known that the classical department has secured the entire edifice. There are four stories above the arch, and the classical department will have them all. The first three stories above the arch will be used for recitation rooms, and the top floor for the Classical Club. The three lower stories are divided into four rooms each, and this will give the classical instructors twelve rooms in which to hold recitations. The top story will have one large room, to be used for the Classical Club's library; two small and two large rooms, two to be used for offices and two for the seminary classes of graduate students. The classical department already occupies four rooms in Osborn Hall, and the larger part of the old chapel.

When the change takes place the Old Chapel will be left empty, and very likely it will be pulled down. The Classical Club is in a very flourishing condition. It was started a few years ago in Prof. Seymour's room, in North, and has rapidly grown. Three years ago the Latin department joined. Meetings are held every two weeks. The library now contains between 1,200 and 1,400 volumes.

PRINCETON DEBATERS CHOSEN.

The Men Who Are to Compete with Yale—The Musical Trip South.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Amid the excitement of the busy preparation for the contest with Yale on Manhattan Field, Princeton has been quietly preparing for another contest with Yale of quite another sort. Last Wednesday evening the representatives of Whig and Clio Halls met in the interhall contest in Old Chapel to decide who should represent Princeton in the Yale-Princeton debate, to occur on Dec. 6. Dean Murray presided, and the judges were Charles E. Green, LL. D., of the Board of Trustees; Prof. W. M. Daniels, and L. C. Hull of Lawrenceville. Clio's representatives were J. B. Cochran, '96; G. H. Waters, '96, and R. O. Kirkwood, '97. Whig Hall sent E. W. Hamilton, '96; R. B. Perry, '96, and R. F. Sterling, '97. Each speaker was allowed twelve minutes for his first speech, and six minutes for rebuttal. The debate was attended by a large number of the undergraduates, and the speakers were cheered lustily.

At the close of the debate, after a short conference, the judges announced that the debaters against Yale would be, for the first speech, Mr. Hamilton of New-York, Mr. Perry of New-York, and Mr. Kirkwood of Yonkers, Messrs. Perry and Kirkwood being allowed a second speech in rebuttal. It only remains for the Princeton debating team to perfect itself by practice. This it has shown it means to do, for it has already set to work. Final arrangements have been made for the supper to be given at the inn, immediately after the debate, on the evening of Dec. 6. A number of toasts will be responded to by prominent men from all over the country, and the Yale debaters will be present. It is expected that a great many of the Faculty and undergraduates will attend.

The Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., the distinguished naturalist, delivered a course of four lectures in the chapel of the Theological Seminary this week. For the subject of his first lecture, delivered on Tuesday evening, he took "The Honey Ants of the Garden of the Gods." His remarks were illustrated by drawings, and added to the interest was the fact that Dr. McCook is a specialist in this line. The subject of his second lecture on Tuesday was "The Animals of the Bible." The next, Thursday afternoon, was on "Zoo-theology or the Relations of Animals to Religion," and the last, on Friday afternoon, on "Use of Metaphors in Homiletics."

On the Southern trip to be made by the university musical organizations they will give fourteen concerts, one being a joint concert with Yale. The following concerts will be given before the trip: Dec. 3, New-Brunswick; Dec. 6, Trenton; Dec. 9, Lawrenceville; Dec. 10, Morristown; Dec. 13, Princeton. The concerts on the Christmas trip will be as follows: Dec. 16, Washington; Dec. 17, Richmond; Dec. 18, Charleston; Dec. 19, Savannah; Dec. 20, Jacksonville; Dec. 21, St. Augustine; Dec. 23, Atlanta; Dec. 24, Mobile; Dec. 25, New-Orleans; Dec. 26, Memphis, this being the joint concert with Yale clubs; Dec. 27, Nashville; Dec. 28, Cincinnati; Dec. 30, Cleveland, and Dec. 31, Buffalo.

At the meeting of the Modern Language Club, held in the Faculty room, on Wednesday night, H. B. Armes, '96, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on Mirabeau.

The chess tournament is now practically over, and only a few important games remain to be played. Marston, '98, of New-York City and E. B. Seymour, '98, of Germantown, Penn., have made good scores, and will represent the college at the intercollegiate tournament to be held in New-York during the Christmas holidays. The games, as a rule, have been interesting and close, and A. R. Elmer, '98, of Trenton, N. J.; R. P. Elmer, '99, and Young, '99, are now tied for third place. A handsome set of chess men will be awarded to the best player as a prize, and to the second best a valuable book on chess.

The following men have been chosen for the Freshman Mandolin Club: First Mandolins—Wilkinson, leader; Hendrickson, Humphrey, Eyer, Collard, Spencer, Fallon; Second Mandolin—Miles; Guitars—Reed, Mudge, Thompson, Goyler, Ulyat; Violin—Root; Flute—Elmer.

The trials for the Symphony, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, which were held on Wednesday, resulted in a choice of the following men: Banjo Club—Banjorines—Winter, '96; Mattingly, '96; Collins, '98; Lewis, '99; Pierce, '99; Fallon, '99; Banjos—Reed, '96; Wrenn, '97; Guitars—Libbey, '96; Smyth, '97; Knapp, '98; Ulyat, '99. Mandolin Club—Mandolins—Pew, '96; Smyth, '97; Fallon, '99; Scott, '99; Zabriskie, '95; Bill, '95; Violins—Jones, '96, and Harbison, '98. The trials brought many good candidates for the Banjo Club, but there were not so many good men trying for the Mandolin Club. It is probable that additional members will be taken on later.

The Nassau Lit. appeared on Thursday, and, though the November number is somewhat smaller than in October, it is on the whole a very good issue. "A Parisian Card" is the subject of a short story by Wilfred M. Post of the class of '97. It is a laughable little article, for the reader feels himself sold before it ends. The descriptions are exceptionally good, but one cannot help feeling that the story should have a sequel in a succeeding number. "The Invaders," by Francis Charles McDonald, is a college boy's attempt at an ode, and it is executed with delicate taste and exceptional grace. The article entitled "American Ideals," by John J. Moment, is well written, and, it goes without saying, is one of the very best articles of the number, for it is the junior prize oration, which won first prize last June. A very well written story is the one entitled "The Love of Daniel Arrowsmith," by Robert O. Kirkwood, of the class of '97. The editorials are taken up with the lack of stories on college life in college journals. The book talk contains criticisms on "Harvard Stories," "Yale Yarns," and "The Legends of Florence," by C. G. Leland, Princeton, '45.

HARVARD'S CHESS TOURNAMENT.

It Is Preliminary to the New-York Intercollegiate Tournament.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 24.—The chess tournament at Harvard, to determine Harvard's representatives in the intercollegiate chess tournament, which will take place in New-York in the Christmas holidays, is pretty well along. The leader is E. E. Southard, '98, who has a record of eight and a half games won in nine played. Of the other twenty-seven men in the tournament, three are tied for second place. They are J. W. Peck, '96; A. W. Ryder, '97, and T. Spaulding, L. S. They each have won five games out of seven, and have two more to play. Southard will play W. H. Lewis, the present college champion. If he beats Lewis, Lewis will have to play the winner of the three who are tied for second place. In case Lewis wins, then Lewis and Southard will be Harvard's representatives.

Prof. John Fiske in December will deliver one of the most interesting series of lectures on the civil war ever given at Harvard. His general subject will be the Western campaign of the civil war. He will lecture on Dec. 10 on "From St. Louis to Shiloh"; Dec. 13, "From New-Orleans to Stone River"; Dec. 17, "Vicksburg"; Dec. 20, "Chattanooga." The lectures will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The Harvard Civil Service Reform Club has elected A. J. Ingalls, '96, and J. P. Welsh, '97, to be its delegates to the National Convention at Washington, Dec. 12 and 13.

The Harvard Union and the Harvard Forum, the rival debating societies, are to have a joint debate to determine the superiority in the college.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested at the slowness with which the gymnasium is being completed. The steam has not been let into the pipes, the plumbing is not nearly completed, and the woodwork finishing is hardly begun. The students began to find fault early in the Fall, but were put off with the promise that the gymnasium would be open by Nov. 1. It is now certain that it cannot be opened before the Christmas vacation.

Rudyard Kipling was entertained by Prof. Norton on Friday and Saturday.

The regular meeting of the Harvard Co-operative Society was held on Wednesday. This is an organization of professors and students for the sake of evading the rapacious dealers of Cambridge. A most encouraging report was made relative to the condition of the society, showing a marked increase in business and a prosperity creditable to the management. The following officers were elected: President—F. W. Taussig; Secretary—L. W. Mott, '96.

CORNELL'S MANY INTERESTS.

The New Psychological Laboratory—A New Entrance to the Campus.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Early in the Summer the Board of Trustees decided to transfer the psychological laboratory from its old quarters in White Hall to the more spacious fourth floor of Morrill Hall. Now, with additional space and new apparatus, the department is considered to be the best equipped of any college in this country.

Prof. Louis Dyer, head of the department of Greek, is giving a series of public readings in Greek and Latin. The first reading occurred last Thursday evening, when an unpublished metrical translation of the Medea of Euripides was given. No knowledge of Greek is required, and the course is very popular.

Henry W. Raymond, who was private secretary to Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, lectured in Barnes Hall Friday evening on the "Warships of Old." The development of warships was traced historically down to modern times. On Saturday evening the same lecturer presented the subject, "A Modern Navy."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees last week, plans which had been drawn up by University Architect Miller for a new entrance to the campus were presented. The plans include a roadway and walk around the north side of Cascadilla Building, massive gates at the rear of Cascadilla, and facing Eddy Street, and just north of the entrance, a statue of Ezra Cornell, heroic size. At present the entrance is by way of Cascadilla Bridge, about 300 yards further up the gorge.

As a result of the general petition for a longer Thanksgiving recess, the Faculty, at its last meeting, extended the vacation from Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, to Saturday morning, Nov. 30. The Christmas vacation commences Saturday, Dec. 21, and ends Thursday morning, Jan. 2.

Among other organizations, Cornell has a Civil Service Reform Club. Not much interest has been taken thus far by the students in general, but a determined effort is now being made by the Executive Committee to effect a flourishing organization for the coming year. The objects of the club as set forth in the constitution are: "To impress upon the students of the university the need of civil service reform, and to extend their knowledge of the principles and methods by which this reform can be accomplished." The membership is open to any officer or student of the university. Later in the year Carl Schurz will address the club on the aims of civil service reform.

Never before in the history of Cornell has such an active interest been taken in debating. There are now in the university six organizations that foster debate; the Congress, conducted on the plan of the Federal Congress; the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Curtis Clubs; the Wooford Club, the Woman's Club, and now a Freshman Debating Club is in process of organization. At a meeting of the Debate Council of the Cornell Union, the following question was submitted for intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by general taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a National university at Washington, D. C." The date set for the contest is Feb. 21, at Ithaca. Pennsylvania has the privilege of choosing the side of the question which she may wish to defend.

At a recent meeting of the New-York Chapter of the American Association of Architects at Syracuse, Prof. Francis Osborne, in behalf of the university, extended an invitation to the chapter to make Cornell its headquarters. This offer was accepted, and all meetings will be held at Ithaca henceforth. These annual gatherings attract the best architects in the State between Buffalo and the Hudson River.

The Cornell Co-operative Society, which was organized last Spring, is well under way, and the prospects are that it will become a permanent institution. The organization began the year under financial disadvantages, but the membership is now over 500. Each member is required to pay an admission fee of $2. Thus far over $4,000 worth of books and supplies has been furnished to members of the society.

The junior promenade will be held this year on Friday, Feb. 7, about two weeks later than usual.

COMPLIMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The Unique System of Thesis Work of the School of Finance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Busy preparations are being made in dramatics at Pennsylvania for the Thanksgiving presentations. The Mask and Wig, the comic opera club of the university, will hold this week two preliminary performances for the development of histrionic talent in the undergraduate body. Such men as give promise of developing for their Easter performances will get positions in the new cast to fill the vacancies caused by graduation of those of last year's senior class who perform.ed. These performances are yearly made the social feature of the university life. The Garrick Club, the newly organized club for the presentation of legitimate comedy, will present "The Rivals" on Thanksgiving Eve. This performance will also be attended with great interest.

Students are also preparing for the annual class balls. The sophomore dance will be held Dec. 30 in the New Houston Hall, which is the new hall for students of the university, which was erected at the cost of $120,000 for the sole purpose of housing student interests. Junior and Ivy balls will follow later and probably be held here also.

A unique system of thesis work is operated by the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, a department of the University of Pennsylvania, and has recently won from abroad high compliment. A subject of great scope is chosen by the Faculty of the school and divided into subtopics. These are distributed among the students, and essays are carefully prepared upon each. The contiguous essays are then published in a book as an exhaustive treatise upon the subject in hand, and becomes an addition to the literature of the day. The class of '98 prepared such a book upon the Municipal Government of Philadelphia. In a recent review by Prof. Barde of the University of Montpelier, published in the Paris Review of Public Law, the volume is characterized as a masterpiece in its line, and said to be in scope and detail by far the best account of any Municipal Government ever written of any city in any country by any one. Last year the senior class prepared a similar book upon the industrial interests of Philadelphia, and this year some analogous topics will be chosen. It is intended that in time all the city's institutions shall be reviewed in this way.

The School of Architecture at the university recently won four of the nine prizes offered by the Beaux Arts Society of Architects in New-York City for the finest drawings on a selected subject submitted in competition, open to any architectural student in the country. Further awards have recently been won in similar competitions in this city. The school has opened a competition of its own to its own students, and the result will be interestedly watched.

Several new collections have been added to the archaeological department of the university. The Hazard collection of cliff dwellers, which was exhibited at the World's Fair, has been carefully catalogued and loaned to the University Museum and is there exhibited. Valuable collections of Indian relics have also been recently secured, so that the department is now greatly improved.

PRESIDENT HILL'S RETIREMENT.

General Regret of Students and Alumni of Rochester University.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The unexpected resignation of President David J. Hill from the position he assumed on the retirement of the revered Martin B. Anderson, six years ago, has been a universal topic of discussion among college men for the past few days. The fact that Dr. Hill had sent a letter of resignation to the Trustees was given publicity on Wednesday morning, and at the opening of the college session he made a brief address in response to repeated calls from the students. In this he simply expressed his thanks for the support given his efforts, and his personal regret at leaving the institution.

In published interviews Dr. Hill has assigned as his reason for resigning his desire to engage extensively in general literary work. He states that the controversies about the management of the university have practically nothing to do with it. His resignation, however, serves to recall the bitter opposition to his liberal policy developed among the extreme Baptists, and especially in that Baptist stronghold the Rochester Theological Seminary. The battle was fought out in the Board of Trustees last June, and Dr. Hill's course was emphatically sustained. The liberals, however, their number including the majority of the alumni, and practically all of the students, fear a change in policy upon Dr. Hill's retirement at the end of the present year. It is understood that the resignation is final and that at the meeting of the Trustees on Dec. 4 it will be accepted and a committee appointed to select a new President.

Dr. Hill intimates that he may not accept another educational position. He has had several flattering offers while in Rochester which he has declined. He is more likely to settle in one of the large cities of the country, or possibly spend a considerable time abroad. His prospective retirement is a matter of great regret to students, alumni, and Rochesterians generally.

The annual dinner of the Psi Upsilon Alumni Association was given at the Genesee Valley Club on Tuesday evening and was largely attended. The decorations were elaborate, garnet and gold predominating. The speechmaking was entirely informal. Postmaster George H. Perkins presided.

The board having in charge the publication of the "Interpres," the junior annual, has elected the following-named officers: President—Potter; Editor in Chief—Stone; Business Manager—Reilly; Treasurer—Anderson; Secretary—Cubley.

DEBATES AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

Some of the Questions Discussed—Literary Work of Professors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Miss K. L. Strong, '91, of Rochester addressed the Hellenic Society of Vassar College Saturday evening. Miss Strong spoke of "Modern Athens," a subject on which she was qualified to speak through her residence and study in Athens a year ago.

An illustrated art lecture was given in the chapel on Wednesday evening by Prof. Henry Van Ingen. The subject was, "A Painting, and Its Component Parts." The art courses are among the most popular in the college curriculum. A series of twelve illustrated lectures is given during the year, and these lectures are open to all members of the college.

Prof. George C. Gow, formerly of Smith College, now organist of this college, gave an organ recital on Saturday afternoon. He is the author of a new text book on notation and harmony, entitled "The Structure of Music."

"The Minor Planet (372)" is the subject of an article in The Astronomical Journal, by Prof. Mary Whitney and her assistant, Miss Caroline E. Furness, of the department of astronomy. Miss Furness is the author of an article in The Popular Astronomy on "The Scientific Value of a Total Lunar Eclipse."

Miss Mary L. Avery, '68, has an interesting article in the November Vassar Miscellany on "The Making of the Century Dictionary." Miss Avery was appointed in 1887 on the staff of the Century Dictionary, and served as editorial assistant until the completion of the work. She is at present lecturer in literature to the School of Library Training of Pratt Institute.

"Qui Vive" held its monthly meeting on Friday afternoon. The subject discussed was: "Resolved, That the modern poster is a sign of artistic degeneration." After a statement of the lines of argument by the leaders, Misses Pellet and Hayward, affirmative, and Miss Dickson, negative, the debate was thrown open to the house. The decision was in favor of the affirmative.

"T and M" discussed the question, "Resolved, That the present system of giving honors at Vassar College is abolished." The affirmative side carried the house.

A social meeting of "Thekla," an organization of the music students, was held on Friday evening.

Miss Emma Holbrook, '93, is at present acting as assistant in the chemistry department.

A meeting of the Trustees of the college was held on Friday.

College exercises will be closed from Wednesday until Saturday evening for the Thanksgiving vacation.

WOMEN AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

Clubs Entertained Thursday—An Exhibition of Work of Departments.

The November issue of the Pratt Institute Monthly came out on the 18th. It is the kindergarten number, and has an exquisite art supplement—a Madonna and Child, by Dagnan-Bouveret.

The institute entertained the convention of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies on Thursday evening, Nov. 21. A meeting was held in the assembly hall, at which the following programme was presented: Address of welcome, C. M. Pratt, President of the Board of Trustees; "The State Library and Its Relation to Women's Clubs," Miss Myrtilla Avery of the New-York State Library; and "The Work of Pratt Institute," Miss Caroline B. Weeks, Registrar of the institute. After the meeting, the institute was thrown open for inspection, and tea was served in the lunchroom. An effort had been made by the various Directors to prepare an exhibit which should show, in a measure, the character and scope of the work done in the various departments. The interesting collection of material made by the classes in design connected with the art department deserves especial mention as showing the wonderful advance made by the classes since the last exhibition.

At the first regular meeting of the Athletic Association, the following officers were elected: President—F. H. Pough; Secretary—Miss A. Lippincott; Treasurer—C. M. Allen.

Gustave A. Bursch, mechanical drawing class of '96, is about to apply for letters patent for an ingenious switch which he has contrived for street railways. As the switch can be easily handled by the motorman from the car, it promises to fill a long-felt want.

On Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, at 3:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New-York, will speak in assembly hall, on "Our Churches' Places in Modern Life." This is the second of the series of free lectures, and the public is cordially invited to attend.

SOCIAL SEASON AT RUTGERS.

To be Opened with the Delta Dance—A Young Lady's Enterprise.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The social part of Rutgers College life will begin on Dec. 6, when the Delta Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will give its annual dance at its chapter house, on College Avenue. This is always an event much appreciated by the society people of this city, and many guests from out of town look forward to it.

The Thanksgiving number of The Targum appears in a new cover designed by D. W. Hageman, '97, and it is very neat and tasteful.

A young and popular society lady of this city has induced the Guitar, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Princeton College to give a concert here, and it will take place on Dec. 3. A reception will be given the visitors in the assembly room after the concert. The list of lady patronesses is now being made up. There has been a rivalry between the two colleges for some years, and the young lady hopes this event will do much to engender better feelings and lead to a more brotherly feeling through the students of the two institutions. A few of the hot heads of Rutgers are averse to the scheme, but they are in a large minority, and it is believed the Princetonians will be well received.

Decker, '98, is at home nursing a wounded knee, the result of the Elizabeth Athletic Club game.

It is stated that the charter of Rutgers College is the only charter in the United States which requires the teaching of grammatical English.

Baire, '96, Chairman; Brink, '96, and Carpender, '97, are the committee in charge of the Philo speaking contest.

The Stevens Sophomore Cane.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the three musical clubs of Stevens Institute was held on Thursday, at which Baylies C. Clark, '96, and Frederick R. Harris, social and business managers of the Mandolin Club, were elected to fill the same offices for the associated clubs. It was also decided to adopt a constitution by which the clubs should be governed.

The Banjo Club is to take part in a concert to be given at the Pouch Mansion, in Brooklyn, for the purpose of endowing a bed in St. John's Hospital in that city, on Dec. 3. A committee has been appointed to have charge of a smoker to be given by the musical clubs at the Quartet Club Hall within two or three weeks.

A class cane has been selected by the committee of the sophomore class. It is of dark brown knotted wood, light in weight, with a crooked horn handle, and silver band, having "Stevens, '98" engraved upon it.

At a meeting of the Chess Club the following officers were elected: Arthur J. Wood, '96, President; Milton Ruggles, '97, Vice President; E. E. Burnett, '96, Secretary and Treasurer. A. J. Wood, '96; Arthur Miller, '97, and Beck, '98, comprise the Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Junior Ball Committee was held Friday, at which it was decided to hold the ball on the first available Friday after Easter. A list of patronesses was also adopted.

SALE OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, D. Frank Lloyd, referee, 219 to 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 150 by 100.11, six five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $38,700.

States the Case Very Mildly.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Superintendent of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad of New-York City is reported to have declared undying affection for kerosene lamps in the cars, which, he says, are so satisfactory to him and the Directors that they will not think of making a change until an electric lamp has been brought to such a pitch of perfection that it can not be improved. This is about the same as saying that the public may help themselves, if they can. The elevated railroad will not be quite so oblivious of popular needs after the underground system is built. In the meantime, the above-ground monopolists are doing what they can to throw obstacles in the way of establishing a competition that would prove advantageous to the community.

REAL ESTATE.

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Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate. Lowest Rates; No Disbursements Charged. (Special Rates to Real Estate Dealers.) Money to Loan at 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. on Good City Property.

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REAL ESTATE,
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146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW-YORK.

The Gems of the West Side.
305 TO 315 WEST 71ST ST.
Up-to-date private dwellings, at moderate prices. Apply on premises. H. E. HARTWELL.

Apartments Wanted.

WANTED—Bachelor apartment of two or three rooms; meals served in rooms; near 5th Av. C. A. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
14 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
comprising block front, on west side
CAMBRELING AVENUE,
between
187TH AND BAYARD STS.,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no wall holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

STEAM-HEATED FLATS.
One month free, 270 West 43d St.; six light rooms and bath; elegantly decorated. Janitor.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed herein, by an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1895, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me at my office, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January, 1896, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the line formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the center line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said center line of the block twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., Attorney for Michael F. Sheridan and others.

WALLACE M. LOOS, Esq., Attorney for Guardian ad litem of infant, deft.

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WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court. County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1895.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty feet,